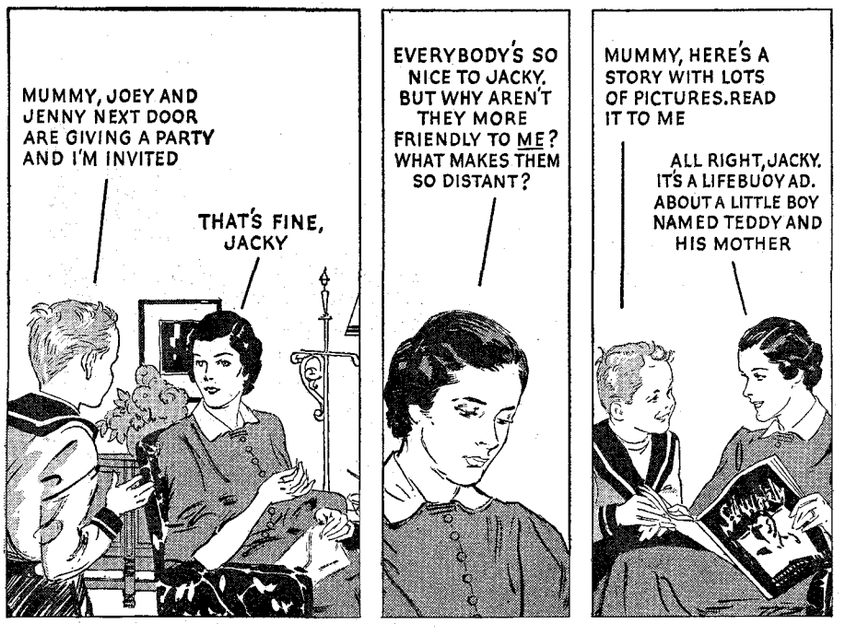
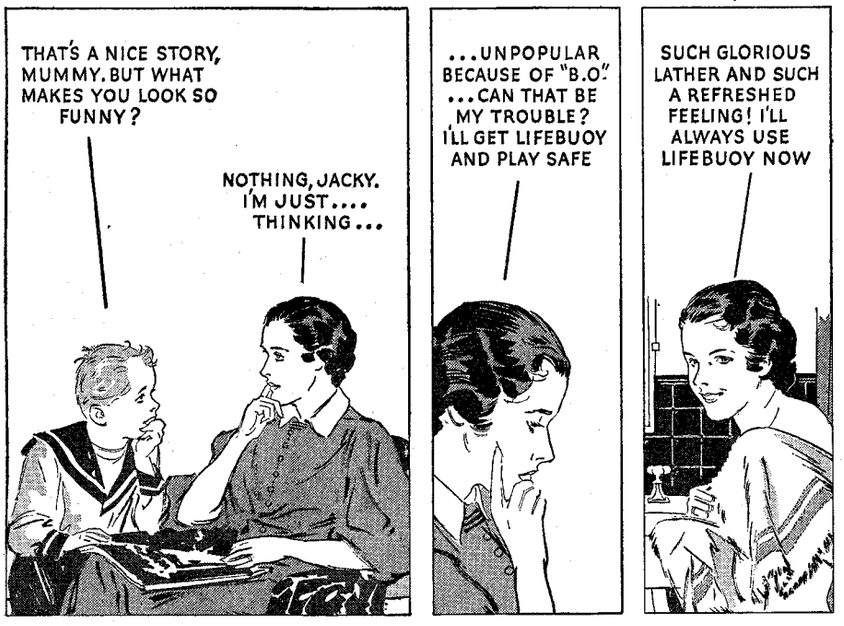
WHY SHE COULDN'T MAKE FRIENDS


MUMMY, JOEY AND JENNY NEXT DOOR ARE GIVING A PARTY AND I'M INVITED
THAT'S FINE, JACKY
EVERYBODY'S SO NICE TO JACKY. BUT WHY AREN'T THEY MORE FRIENDLY TO ME? WHAT MAKES THEM SO DISTANT?
MUMMY, HERE'S A STORY WITH LOTS OF PICTURES. READ IT TO ME
ALL RIGHT, JACKY. IT'S A LIFEBUOY AD. ABOUT A LITTLE BOY NAMED TEDDY AND HIS MOTHER


THAT'S A NICE STORY, MUMMY. BUT WHAT MAKES YOU LOOK SO FUNNY?
NOTHING, JACKY. I'M JUST.... THINKING...
...UNPOPULAR BECAUSE OF "B.O." ...CAN THAT BE MY TROUBLE? I'LL GET LIFEBUOY AND PLAY SAFE
SUCH GLORIOUS LATHER AND SUCH A REFRESHED FEELING! I'LL ALWAYS USE LIFEBUOY NOW

"B.O." GONE—
lots of friends now!
SHUT YOUR EYES AND GO TO SLEEP LIKE A GOOD BOY, JACKY. THE FOLKS NEXT DOOR ARE COMING OVER TO PLAY BRIDGE
OH, MUMMY, YOU HAVE SO MANY PARTIES NOW!

YOUR FACE FEELS AWFUL SOFT AND SMOOTH, MUMMY
LIFEBUOY IS KEEPING MY COMPLEXION AS NICE AS YOURS, JACKY
LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

LIFEBUOY'S creamy, searching lather coaxes out pore-deep dirt—freshens dull skins to glowing health. Its pleasant *extra-clean*, quickly-vanishing scent tells you that this rich, penetrating, hygienic lather purifies both face and body pores.

An ever-present danger

"B.O." (*body odor*) in cool weather? Yes, indeed! All year 'round, pores give off at least a *quart* of odor-causing waste daily. Play safe always—bathe regularly with Lifebuoy.

NOTE: Lifebuoy lathers abundantly in hard or soft water, hot or cold.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY

The Literary Digest
for March 24, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 12

Copyright, 1934, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

CONTENTS

NEWS AND COMMENT
Bonus Vote Challenge to President 5
Criminals Aided Insull's Escape 6
Shorter Hours for Press 6
Aviation's New Deal Under Way 7
The President's St. Lawrence Setback 8
Day of Wrath for Kidnapers 8
A Revival of Interest in Lotteries 9
NRA's Major Labor Problem Still Unsettled 10
Robert Moses, New York's Park Expert 11
Topics of the Day 12
They Stand Out From the Crowd 13
News and Comment From the National Capital . . 14
At the Observation Post 15

FOREIGN COMMENT
Growing War Fleets of the World's Great Powers . 16
Dollfuss and Goemboes at Rome to Discuss Alliance . 16
China's Unwanted Babies 17
Mexico's Six-Year Plan 17
Frank Murphy's Record in the Philippines 17

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Presenting the Family Tree of Atoms 18
The Incas Were Communists 19
Aluminum Mirrors for Telescopes and Boudoirs . . 19
Pushing Assyrian History Back 1,500 Years 20
Combating Carbon Monoxid 20
Science Snap-shots 20

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE
New York's War on Fire-Trap Tenements 21
Seeking to Improve Motion-Picture Standards . . . 22
W.C.T.U. Anniversary 22
Germany's Soldier-Priest Who Attacks Nazi "Paganism" 37

LETTERS AND ART
The Theater Perturbed by the Dickstein Bill 23
Securing the Bliss Collection 23
Textile Treasures at Cooper Union 24
Hitler Frowns on Jazz 24
The Duke of Brabant's French 24
Among the Outstanding Books of the Week 36
On the Current Screen 45

PLAYING THE GAME
Grand National, a Race Run 'Round the World . . 29
Contract Bridge and Conventions Abroad 30
Rugby Renaissance in California 32
Big Ten Basketball Booms 33
Coach Bible and Football 33
Sports Calendar 33

CURRENT POETRY
"When the Time Is Ripe" 35
Sea Nymphs 35

MISCELLANEOUS
One "Guiding Hand" for All Transportation 3
Topics in Brief 34
Circuses as Business Barometers 40
High School Teaches Flying 42
In a Line or Two 42
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 44
Utah Governor Flouted by Runaway Bikers 46
From Our Readers to Our Readers 50
The Spice of Life 52

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE
The Week in Business Summarized 48
New York's Oldest Bank 51
Cuba as a Better Customer 51

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary,* 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A TRUE STORY

By A TEACHER

whose discovery ten years ago, has made a great difference in his boy's life

INTELLIGENCE is a pretty good thing to have in this world, and a good many people who use it find it makes their lives much easier. One fine example is Mr. George F. L. Bryant, a well-known school teacher, of 24 Elm Street, Fairfield, Maine. Mr. Bryant writes us that ten years ago he had what the doctor said was colitis. Being a school teacher he was not getting the proper amount of exercise, and he tried various kinds of medicines, which relieved him for a time, but nothing gave him permanent results until he discovered Nujol.

"I have tried several other brands," writes Mr. Bryant, "but there is nothing I have found equal to Nujol in effectiveness. The density of it appears to be just right, and Nujol has no unpleasant taste. It is the only thing my youngster of thirteen will take. He has used Nujol since he was three years old. He is strong, and well—and I think Nujol has a great deal to do with his excellent health.

"Fact is, the whole family uses Nujol. When we go on a camping trip our appetites are enormous, and then is the time when Nujol becomes the most important thing in our medicine chest.

"You can publish this letter and this picture of me if you want to, if you think it may do somebody else some good."

Indeed we do think it may do somebody else some good. This ten-year record of father and son certainly proves that Nujol is harmless used over a long period of years, and that it can't do you anything but good! Like most worthwhile discoveries, this is so simple it seems too good to be true.

Follow Mr. Bryant's example. Use Nujol yourself—bring up your children on it to be regular as clockwork. Nujol now comes in two forms, plain, and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children. You can get Nujol at any drug store.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco Incorporated, Dept. 7-M, 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

One "Guiding Hand" For All Transportation

The idea that motor-trucks, buses, and water transportation be brought to join the railroads under the "guiding hand" of Federal control, as proposed by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, seems to give satisfaction all around. Except for one or two details, all the suggestions made by Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman are indorsed by his fellow members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. To the press, both in the financial centers and elsewhere, the Eastman plan seems notably sound.

This latest report, it may be remembered, is the second in a series of three to be submitted to Congress and the President. In the first report government ownership of railroads was approved as an ideal but was declared to be impractical at the present time. A third report, still to come, will deal with labor problems and certain other subjects. The report published last week dealt with motor and water carriers, air transport and pipe-lines. As to pipe-lines, no recommendations were made in view of the Interior Department's present investigation, but Federal regulation was definitely decreed to be necessary for the other three agencies.

No legislative recommendations regarding air transport were made by the Coordinator, but drafts were made for legislation dealing with water and highway carriers, in the latter case not unlike the Rayburn Bill now before Congress.

Enormous Expansion

In his own summary of the points covered in his voluminous report, Mr. Eastman pointed out the enormous expansion of transportation facilities since 1920, with at least $25,000,000,000 being invested in such development. This has led to a bitter struggle for traffic between the different transportation agencies and among the various units of each.

In Mr. Eastman's words, "this situation, which has been continually growing more acute, not only imperils the financial stability of the national transportation system, but it threatens the wages and working conditions of labor, and it creates a demoralization in rates and charges which in the long run is a menace to commerce and industry."

In railroad circles there have been two ideas about this, one that there should be less regulation for the railroads, the other that there should be more for their rivals. Mr. Eastman declared himself rather surprized by the comparatively minor objections raised by the railroads to present matters of regulation, and this confirmed him in the view that the solution must be more rather than less regulation.

Who is to regulate this coordinated system of transportation? Obviously, declared Mr. Eastman, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and here the press agrees that no other agency would be as well fitted to do this tremendously important work, and urges Congress to act promptly along the lines of the Eastman suggestions.

Dr. A. F. Moore and the Moore residence at Dixon, Illinois, where Iron Fireman cut heating costs 79%.

"IRON FIREMAN heating also much cleaner," says Dr. Moore

Dr. Moore saved $300 in just one year by making a change in his home heating plant. He replaced another type of automatic heating with an Iron Fireman Automatic Coal Burner and cut his former annual fuel bill from $378 to $78.

"The saving of $300 is not the only item of interest," writes Dr. Moore. "With Iron Fireman we had a more even and comfortable temperature, and a cleanliness that eliminated any necessity for interior decoration after the heating season."

Why don't you make a change in your heating plant? Why pay a premium for automatic heat, or plod along with the work of old-fashioned hand firing when an Iron Fireman can give you automatic heating luxury plus substantial savings in fuel bills?

Your dealer will gladly make a free fuel cost survey and give you the figures as they apply to your home. Ask for this service. The facts may surprise you. Iron Fireman Mfg. Co., Portland, Cleveland, Toronto. Dealers everywhere.

Iron Fireman burners are quickly installed in warm air, hot water, steam or vapor heating plants, and in commercial boilers up to 250 h. p. Easy terms.

IRON FIREMAN

AUTOMATIC COAL BURNER

IRON FIREMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
3170 W. 106th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

☐ Send literature ☐ Please survey my heating plant

Name.....

Address.....LD-2

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Your home is no less important than your bank deposit

PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE

COPYRIGHT 1932, BY INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA

Under the new Bank Deposit Insurance Law, the safety of your account in an "insured" bank is guaranteed up to $2500 . . . secure against mismanagement, embezzlement or other contingency. But what of your home, your car and other possessions totaling in value perhaps many times your cash in bank? They are in greater jeopardy, subject as they are to the hazards of Fire, Windstorm, Explosion, Automobile Collision and other vagaries of Fate.

How much more important it is to cover such property with dependable★ insurance. It is so inexpensive . . . a mere fraction of the loss against which it protects you. A North America Agent or your broker will efficiently and economically take care of this vital matter for you.

North America Agents are equipped to advise you on all insurance questions. You will find them listed in Classified Telephone Directories under the following heading: INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Insurance Company of North America

PHILADELPHIA

and its affiliated companies write practically every form of insurance except life

"The White Fireman in the Home" is a little book that we will gladly send you, gratis. By observing the precautions it gives, you may prevent loss of life and destruction of your property.

★ Oldest American fire and marine insurance company — founded in 1792 • A 142-year record of prompt and equitable settlement of claims • Losses paid since organization, $401,189,163 • The Company has successfully weathered every conflagration in the United States, as well as all panics and business depressions • A stock company — therefore, no possibility of assessing policyholders • Surplus to policyholders, over $45,000,000 • Capital $12,000,000.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK The Literary Digest March 24, 1934

Bonus Vote Challenge to President

Congressman Patman Calls Veterans' Bill "Controlled Expansion"; Press Declares Passage of Measure by House Is "Cheap Politics"

AN editorial pummeling was administered to the House of Representatives last week when scores of newspapers in all parts of the country joined in denouncing it for passing, by 295 to 125, the $2,400,000,000 Patman bonus bill in the face of a Presidential warning.

Whatever Congress may think of it, whatever the veterans may think, the people as a whole, if editorial opinion is the criterion, are almost unanimously behind the President in his opposition to the bonus.

In this action by the House, the President experienced the first major "revolt" against his policies. He now faces the same issue which, as the correspondents pointed out, has risen again and again since the war and was vetoed, in one form or another, by his three predecessors. The present conflict finds one side marshaling all the old arguments in favor of paying the veterans now, while the other declares that "printing press money" would be disastrous to the President's recovery program.

Back in 1931 legislation was passed permitting veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent. of the amount of their adjusted compensation certificates, due in 1945, and it is estimated that the total of these loans is $1,350,000,000.

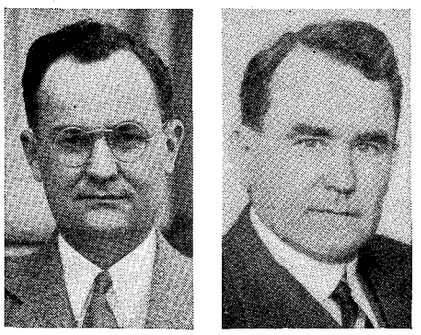
"Congress was at its worst in its vote on this bill," said the New York *Herald Tribune* in a typical editorial. "By a two-thirds majority it sought to buy the votes of the veterans in the coming elections."

Newspaper Condemnation

That was the keynote of editorial comment from coast to coast on the action of the House during an uproarious session on March 12. On that day Representative Wright Patman, author of the bonus bill and himself a veteran, succeeded with the help of Representative Thomas L. Blanton, another Texas Democrat, in bringing the bill before the House. First, the tall, pink-cheeked Mr. Patman had obtained the necessary 145 signatures to have the House vote on bringing his bill out of committee, where it had reposed, ignored, since the beginning of the session.

Then began a four-hour battle, whose tempestuous scenes were climaxed by a call upon the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. By 313 to 104, as the members of both parties broke away from their leaders, it was voted to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from consideration of the bill, which provided for the immediate issuance of Treasury notes to pay off the adjusted service certificates, normally redeemable in full in 1945.

Opponents of the measure attacked it as threatening to inaugurate "the wildest period of inflation the country has ever known." Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, Democratic floor leader, declared that it would "strike at the very heart of the President's recovery program." Since it was threatened with Senate defeat, or a Presidential veto, it was merely "a political gesture."



Wide World

Sponsors of House Bonus Bill: Congressmen Wright Patman and Thomas L. Blanton

A dash of the unusual was added to the debate when Representative Allen T. Treadway, Massachusetts Republican, read the letter which Mr. Roosevelt had sent to Speaker Henry T. Rainey, warning that he would veto any bonus bill. Representative Hamilton Fish, another Republican, from New York, asserted that the House was "giving the veterans a political ride."

Even more censorious was Representative Fred A. Britten, Republican, of Illinois, who charged the Democratic members of the House with "throwing sand in the eyes of the ex-service men," adding that they voted for the bill with "a secret understanding" they would later vote to support the Presidential veto.

"If you gentlemen on that side of the aisle," he said, "think that the World War veteran is a dummy or a nit-wit, you are badly mistaken, because he will be the first to see through your vote, which can not be smoke-screened by a Presidential veto."

But the supporters of the measure rallied strongly to its defense. They denied that the $2,400,000,000 would be fiat or printing press money, since it would be backed by the same gold that supports other legal tender.

"It is not an inflation bill," said Representative Patman. "It is a controlled expansion bill." More than 3,500,000 veterans would directly benefit, the average payment being about $500, and the expenditure of this large amount, he argued, would stimulate business.

When the debate was ended, 231 Democrats, fifty-nine Republicans and five Farmer-Laborites rushed in to put the bill through. Opposing it were seventy-four Democrats and fifty-nine Republicans. As the measure went to the Senate, with Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, asserting that it "didn't stand a chance," observers recalled that the bonus bill was last passed by the House in June, 1932, only to be killed two days later in the Senate.

Editors in all parts of the country assail the passage of the Patman bill, and harsh words are heaped upon those who voted for it.

Called "Cheap Politics"

"It was cheap politics to hide behind the skirts of this bill," said the Boston *Transcript*. But it ought not to be surprizing, in the opinion of the New Haven *Register*, because the bill is "typical of the cheap politics that members of that body have played time and again on various phases of pension legislation." "It shows clearly once again," according to the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "that Congress is hardly to be trusted where money for votes is involved."

As the Chicago *Daily News* saw it, here was "a rubber stamp House of Representatives, which no longer represents anything but cheap politics, passing a counterfeit bill falsely purporting to pay a bonus to World War veterans in counterfeit money."

"Their action was a play for votes in November," said the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and the Kansas City *Star* agreed that "the House vote is explained by political considerations." "The significant feature," in the opinion of the Indianapolis *Star* "is that it demonstrates to what depths a branch of Congress has sunk when it will resort to such cheap tactics in the hope of getting votes from the few veterans and their friends who may be deceived."

Again and again the same note was struck.

"It is amazing, when the deceit is so

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

obvious, that it continues to fool anybody," said the Des Moines *Register*, while the Birmingham *Age-Herald* considered it "the tawdriest sort of performance." This "is no compliment to the intelligence of our people. It is no compliment to the dis-

© 1934, by *The Inquirer*

You Can Hardly Blame Him
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

crimination of veterans. It is merely additional proof of the stupidity of a great body of men in Congress."

"Instead of falling for this bluff, the veterans should resent it," advised the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

Senate Defeat Seen

However, passage of the bonus measure by the House "is neither new nor necessarily ominous," as Mark Sullivan pointed out in one of his Washington dispatches to the New York *Herald Tribune*. "It has happened some ten times since the war ended. The present measure will probably be defeated in the Senate. If not defeated in the Senate, it will be vetoed by President Roosevelt."

One possible result of this bonus legislation was visualized by Mr. Sullivan:

"Among those who don't like the bonus, passage by the House and veto, potential or actual by the President, will tend to reduce esteem for Congress and increase tolerance for the idea of greater powers for the Executive."

Calling the bonus vote "a campaign gesture," the Washington *News* added that "the President's policy seems to us to be as intelligent and just to the veterans as it is courageous politically. He favors a maximum of relief to the veterans with service-connected disabilities. In addition, he has gone a long way in liberalizing relief ratings for the benefit of questionable cases.

"But the bonus is class legislation of an entirely different character—not in favor of the injured or the needy but a blanket raid in favor of rich veterans as well as poor."

"It would cost the American people as a whole a tremendous sum by blocking the return of prosperity," according to the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. "It would cost the veterans themselves a thousand times as much as it could benefit them, by bringing upon the nation of which they are a part all the miseries which printing press inflation invariably produces."

Veterans Defended

A majority of editors hold these views, altho some sympathize with the veterans.

"While the bonus demand is technically invalid," said the St. Louis *Star-Times*, "because payment is not due until 1945, and it is impossible to grant because it would wreck the government financial program, there is inherent justice in the appeal for it, reflecting, as it does, the failure of the Government to establish any form of systematic insurance against unemployment. The veterans, in reality, are blindly but justly protesting against a raw deal many years old."

While the House vote "may contain a modicum of political hypocrisy," *The Wall Street Journal* said "it is quite unlikely that House passage of the bill by a vote of nearly two and a half to one can be accounted for so easily—or so discreditably.

"There is evidence enough to support the theory that the House voted as it did mainly because a large majority of Representatives believe the veterans are as rightly entitled to a substantial special benefit out of the public purse as the farmers are to be paid to reduce their exertions, or as CWA workers to be supported in exchange for non-essential work, or as Tennessee Valley inhabitants to buy electric equipment at bargain prices on the government-financed instalment plan, or as Virgin Islanders to get rent-purchase allotments of land and working capital to set them up as cane-growers, or as home or farm mortgagors, to

Pre-Election Jitters
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

shift their obligations into the hands of a more paternal creditor."

Some papers agree with the Macon *Telegraph* that "the United States Government would probably be quite willing to pay World War veterans the amount of their adjusted service certificates on the basis of what is actually due them, if the veterans were willing to accept it. But that amount would be $500,000,000 instead of the $2,400,000,000 demanded by the lobby at Washington."

Criminals Aided Insull's Escape

Disguised as a woman, according to one report, Samuel Insull escaped from his closely guarded hotel apartment in Athens and vanished completely for the time being, while the world rang with the wildest speculations as to his whereabouts.

The former Chicago utilities millionaire, a fugitive from American justice, seventy-four, was said by the Greek police to have been aided in his escape by an international criminal gang operating from Rumania, according to the Associated Press, and led by a former Rumanian courtier.

On the following day a United Press dispatch told how Insull was intercepted when he was discovered fleeing on board the steamer *Maiotis* in the Red Sea and apparently bound for a refuge in Ethiopia.

The government dispatched a destroyer after the ship. The master of the *Maiotis* was ordered to arrest Insull and return him to Piræus for deportation to the United States on the *Aquitania*.

The police had arrested seven persons, including an Athens lawyer, all suspected of being implicated in Insull's disappearance. Meanwhile Mrs. Insull was officially pronounced an undesirable alien and ordered deported.

Lincoln MacVeagh, American Minister, had lodged a protest with the Greek Government against the laxity of vigilance to be inferred from the fugitive's escape.

Charged in Chicago with embezzlement and grand larceny, he has evaded extradition by legalistic means for seventeen months.

Shorter Hours for Press

Working hours for members of newspaper editorial staffs undergo a radical change this week. Following protracted negotiations between Gen. Hugh Johnson, representing the NRA, and officials of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, of which Howard Davis is the president, the vast majority of the editorial workers now serve five days or forty hours a week. Those excepted from this group are executives.

Many newspapers have been compelled to increase their staffs. Incidentally the number of executives has been increased in some instances.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Aviation's New Deal Under Way

Country's Most Famous Flyers, Including Col. Lindbergh, Col. Chamberlin, Gen. Mitchell, Capt. Rickenbacker, and Gen. Foulois Assist in Development of New Air Policies in Washington

THE opening scenes of the air-mail drama at Washington were dominated by office holders and politicians, the President himself, Senator Hugo L. Black, Postmaster General Farley, his predecessor Walter F. Brown. As the action shifted the great personages of the world of aviation came to the front.

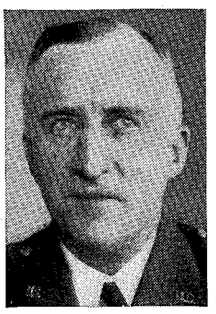
First Colonel Charles A Lindbergh, the nation's foremost popular hero, criticized the President's order cancelling the commercial air-mail contracts. That did not end his rôle. Secretary of War Dern called him to Washington. With Mrs. Lindbergh he flew from Newark in the evening and the next morning, characteristically overcoatless and hatless, rushed in a taxi to the office of the Secretary of War. He was offered the chance to help resolve the tangle into which the Government's air activities had fallen.

The Secretary of War appointed a committee to study army aviation, in particular the question whether weaknesses had been revealed in training, personnel or equipment through the mail-carrying experiment At the head of the committee was named Maj.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff, with four other army officers, including Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Army Air Corps, and three civilians, Orville Wright, pioneer in aviation, Colonel Lindbergh, and Clarence Chamberlin, hardly less famous as a transatlantic flyer and an aviation expert. Colonel Lindbergh promptly declined the honor. Secretary Dern asked him to reconsider. Again the Colonel declined, asserting that he did not feel he could "take part, directly or indirectly, in operation by military forces of American business and commerce."

Lindbergh Testifies

Nevertheless Colonel Lindbergh went to Washington to testify before Senator Black's air-mail investigation committee. There he enlarged on the views stated in his telegram to the President and his communications with the Secretary of War. After a burst of applause and the taking of photographs, the famous aviator, tall, slender, in a gray suit, apparently nervous at first, leaned forward and gave his testimony in a low voice barely heard above the whispering and shuffling of the overcrowded room. As he went on, his ease and confidence increased. He made a number of technical criticisms of the Senate bill outlining a permanent air-mail policy. He declared that the Army failed in its mail carrying because it had only "ten days to prepare to take over something that had taken the commercial companies ten years to build up," because its equipment "is not designed for mail flying," because "the army pilots had no chance to study the various routes." Referring to the days when he himself was an air-mail pilot, Colonel Lindbergh remarked, "if I went back on my old route between St. Louis and Chicago, it would take me months to fly it as well as I did." Quizzed about his connection with aviation companies, the Colonel admitted that he was receiving a salary (up to the present month) of $6,000 a year from T. and W. A., and $10,000 from Pan-American. It was noticed that when the cancellation of the air-mail contracts was brought up the Colonel raised his voice to say: "These contractors should have been given the right of trial before being convicted of a guilt implied and not proved."

© Harris & Ewing



International

Prominent in the aviation situation: Secretary of War Dern; Gen. H. A. Drum, and Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin

The other transatlantic flyer to figure in the Washington proceedings, Clarence D. Chamberlin, began by writing a letter upholding President Roosevelt's cancellation order and by telling representatives of the press that much of the equipment used by some of the commercial lines was not safe enough for the regular transportation of passengers. Colonel Chamberlin, like Lindbergh an Army reserve flyer, promptly agreed both to testify before the Black committee and to serve on the Drum committee, for which he was personally thanked by the President. Orville Wright, the third civilian chosen for the Drum committee, could not serve because of illness.

Mitchell to the Fore

A spectacular figure coming to the front in the later phases of the air-mail drama was Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, a stormy petrel of military aviation in the post-war decade. The General, it will be remembered, was in command of American flyers at the front during the war. He later campaigned for a single air force instead of the present separation of the Army and Navy air forces. His criticisms of his superiors brought him a court-martial, a Presidential reprimand, and finally his voluntary resignation from the Army. But the imminence of reorganization of the flying services of the United States brought him back a few days ago as a counsellor of the President, a luncheon guest at the White House, and as a witness for the Black committee. He told the committee that our army equipment for flying is ten years behind the times. He said flatly: "The army has lost the art of flying. It can't fly." And the dynamic general has resumed his campaign for the unification of our country's flying forces, and some observers think that this time it will be successful. Indeed, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (Dem., Ark.) who frequently speaks for the Administration, has proposed that all the Government's land flying forces be united, which apparently would leave the naval flyers as they are.

In the thick of all this has been the sturdy little figure of Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Army Air Corps. He was one of the first flyers, of the days when small men were picked to fly because big men were thought too heavy for those early planes—the General's normal weight is 140 pounds. General Foulois is said to be the oldest aviator still actively flying and all admit that he is both efficient and daring in the air. It will be remembered that after ten army flyers had been killed in connection with the air mail, not all of them while actually flying planes, President Roosevelt curtailed the service for the sake of avoiding more accidents. In his statement the President said that the casualties had been far too heavy since he had turned over the mail carrying to the Army "on the definite assurance given me that the Army Air Corps could carry the mails." On the day the President made this announcement, he called in General Foulois and Chief of Staff General Douglas MacArthur, and correspondents say that the President minced no words in telling them what he thought of their responsibility for what has occurred.

Another name that has been figuring from the beginning of the air-mail difficulties is that of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, America's premier war ace, who downed twenty-five German planes in actual combat. As an aviation executive his criticisms of cancellation order parallel those of Colonel Lindbergh and he too was asked to appear before the Senate committee.

Meantime, executive and legislative circles are busy thinking out the right scheme for the reorganization of "our whole aircraft set-up," as General Mitchell calls it. And editors while free to criticize each act of the President and his advisers, hope that out of it all there will come a better deal for American aviation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The President's St. Lawrence Setback

THE first reaction to the Senate's refusal to ratify the St. Lawrence Seaway treaty with Canada was to consider it President Roosevelt's first major defeat in a matter of legislation. This impression was later modified by the realization that the President did not make a really strenuous effort to use every means at his disposal to secure ratification.

As for the treaty itself, Washington correspondents do not for the most part agree with the remark made by a Canadian statesman on hearing the news from Washington, that "you can forget all about the seaway for at least fifty years."

President Roosevelt has indicated that he will bring the treaty up again, probably at the next session of Congress, and perhaps with certain changes to meet some Senatorial objections. Furthermore, there is a very strong body of opinion behind the project, particularly in the Middle West, and Senators representing that section have no intention of giving up the fight.

A treaty to be ratified by the Senate must have the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present. The St. Lawrence treaty was therefore defeated when only forty-six Senators voted for it last week, as compared with forty-two against.

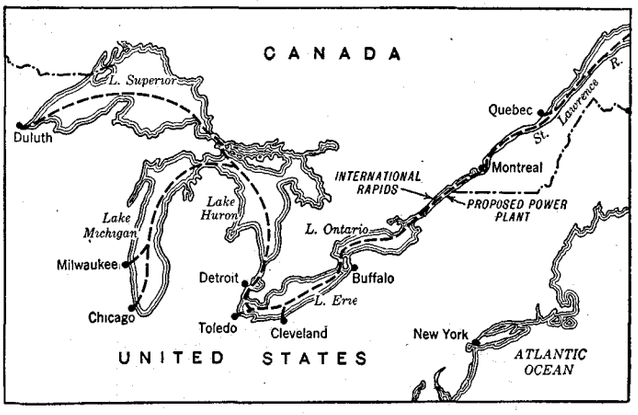
Long Under Consideration

The St. Lawrence project has been under consideration for a number of years. Under President Hoover a treaty was drawn up with Canada and was submitted to the Senate. In January President Roosevelt asked for its ratification for "broad national reasons." He added: "this great international highway for shipping is without any question going to be completed in the near future, and its completion should be carried on by both nations instead of one."

The plans involve the completion of a waterway with a minimum depth of twenty-seven feet through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic. Much of the necessary work has already been done either by Canada or the United States. The share of the United States in the new construction is set at over $272,000,000. The major new construction would be along the St. Lawrence River where it forms the international boundary, from the lower end of Lake Ontario to the point where it enters into Canadian territory on both sides. This work, which would take seven or eight years to complete, would involve building new canals around the International Rapids —where the river falls eighty-five feet in forty-eight miles—and part of the plan is to utilize those rapids for the production of water power. Thus there are two distinct features involved, navigation and power.

In general, the people of the Great Lakes and of the northern Middle West favor the waterway as giving them a cheaper means of transportation to the sea. In addition, a number of progressives in Congress welcome the entrance of the Government into the business of producing electric power.

The sectional nature of the treaty debate, both in Congress and in the press, is shown by the strong attack, for instance, of Senator Bennett C. Clark, Democrat of Missouri, who deplored the competition of the proposed seaway with the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway through the Mississippi. The treaty limitation of diversion of Lake Michigan water into the channels leading to the Mississippi, would, he said, make the "inland empire of the Mississippi Valley a landlocked and commercially impotent domain." Representatives of Atlantic Seaboard States frankly admitted that they wanted to prevent ruinous competition with their own seaports. From others came assertions that the railroads and the utilities would suffer. And similar arguments have appeared in the editorial columns in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News on the Atlantic coast, and in a number of Mississippi Valley centers.



Route of the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway, with the cities and regions immediately affected and the location of the proposed power plant

Support for Treaty

On the other hand strong support for the treaty has come from Detroit, Cleveland, and Toledo. Senators George W. Norris, Progressive-Republican, of Nebraska, and La Follette, Progressive-Republican, of Wisconsin, argued for the treaty from both navigation and power angles. In both New York and Chicago newspapers divide on the subject. Chicago is so close to the project that it is interesting to find *The Daily News* in that city emphatically backing up the treaty on the ground that it will "make Chicago a seaport." But the Chicago *Tribune* is convinced that the treaty threatened "the usefulness of the Illinois waterway and the Mississippi River."

Whatever official regrets from Washington and Ottawa may follow the defeat of the treaty, the New York *Times* comes to the conclusion that it will not be long "before people on both sides of the border will settle down to the conviction that they are well rid of an ambitious plan which may be justified after a decade or two more but was not now." But a writer in the New York *Daily Mirror* is convinced that "the Mid-West needs a harbor" such as the proposed seaway would provide, and that the treaty "is a needed part of the full reconstruction program."

While the Senate vote against the St. Lawrence treaty was popularly considered a major defeat for the President, Arthur Krock argued otherwise in the New York *Times*. He pointed out that while the President sent a strong message and Administration spokesmen made earnest speeches, "the heat was never turned on from the White House."

The President apparently considered it better politics not to make a "burning issue" of the treaty, and now having taken this attitude he "is in a firmer position to demand loyal support of his request for added tariff powers and for the impending vetoes of the appropriation bills. The man in the street did not particularly associate the St. Lawrence treaty with the destinies of the New Deal." It does not seem to Mr. Krock at all likely "that the desertion of twenty-two Democratic Senators, including such New Deal enthusiasts as Wagner, Connally, Lewis, Lonergan, Stephens and Walsh, has seriously reduced the President's prestige or influence with Congress."

Day of Wrath for Kidnapers

The Federal Government's war, in alliance with the better kind of local police, on the kidnaping plague reached a new high on the day of Manny Strewl's conviction in the O'Connell case in Albany, New York.

A jury found him guilty of the kidnaping of Lieut. John J. O'Connell, Jr., of the National Guard, a nephew of Ed and Dan O'Connell, up-State political leaders.

On the same day Basil Banghart was found guilty in Chicago of the kidnaping of John Factor and was given a ninety-nine year prison sentence.

Also indictments were found in St. Louis against the wife of a physician and five men, charged with the kidnaping of Dr. I. D. Kelley in 1931.

And further light was thrown on the plot to kidnap E. P. Adler, publisher, of Davenport, Iowa, by the confession of a Negro caught in Chicago that he had agreed to serve as lookout for the gang.

Eleven persons had been indicted in the O'Connell case, and Manny Strewl is the only one so far to come to trial.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Revival of Interest in Lotteries

Ancient Lure Gains New Impetus Through Demands for Legalized Gambling Exchanges for Purpose of Aiding Public Works, Unemployment Relief or Charitable Enterprises

By Wayne W. Parrish

ONE of the curious, and perhaps inevitable, consequences of the depression has been the pony chorus of demands for government-controlled or government-authorized lotteries. Periodically some State legislator has conceived the unoriginal idea of obtaining State revenue from lotteries on the results of sweepstakes or on drawings in the fashion of those operated by numerous foreign countries.

Lately, not one, but a half dozen or so legislators have gone so far as to introduce bills in their various State chambers which would permit the operation of these sanctioned gambling exchanges for the purpose of paying for public works, unemployment relief or charitable enterprises. Even a United States Representative recently advocated a national lottery and asserted that he would push his plans through Congress. There are signs on the walls that there is a revived interest in legalized gambling, not only in the United States but abroad. No less than ten States have legalized betting on horse races within the past two years, while the French Government only last July revived the ancient custom of refilling the Treasury's coffers by operating a public lottery.

Since lotteries are illegal in this country, a vast illicit business has been built up operated by gangs and racketeers. The betting may be on sweepstakes based on horse races, on a baseball pool, or on "policy" or "numbers," with or without tickets or slips. Aside from a few government-controlled lotteries abroad, the majority of these schemes have been discovered to be fakes.

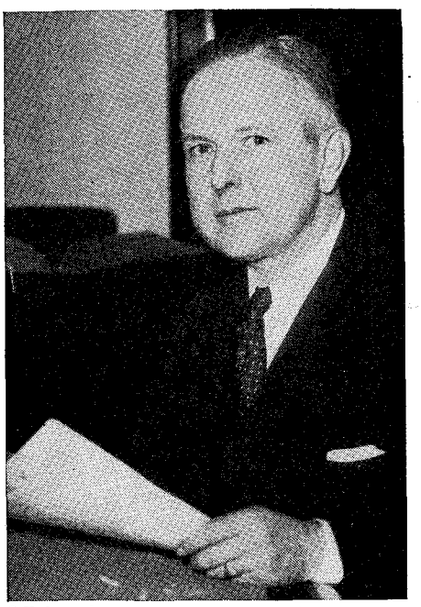
Lure of Lotteries

There is no question of the lure of lotteries. Every year following the Dublin sweepstakes, the newspapers in America carry stories of the "fortunes" made by those who purchased lottery tickets. A carpenter and his wife who have lived for years in a small two-room dingy flat in New York's East Side may find themselves the possessors of $125,000 or more, merely on the purchase of a ticket for a few dollars. Sometimes the winnings are high into the hundreds of thousands (occasionally a million) of dollars; sometimes the prizes amount to fifty or a hundred dollars. At any rate, the lure is the "big money," the chance of making in one sweep enough money to live comfortably for the rest of one's life.

Lotteries are nothing new in the United States. George Washington signed his name to one of the first tickets issued in the Continental Congress $5,000,000 lottery. In 1612, the Virginia Company raised funds for organizing the expedition to the United States by lottery. It was a lottery that rebuilt Faneuil Hall in Boston after the burning in 1761, and it is reported in the records that Harvard University pulled through more than one financial crisis by this method. Even the Commonwealth of Massachusetts conducted a lottery in 1779, and the Capitol at Washington was partly built by lottery receipts.

The last big recognized lottery in the United States was the Grand Extraordinary Louisiana Lottery, which did an annual business up to $28,000,000, but which became involved in a tower of graft and greed and was closed up about the time Congress abolished lotteries by law.

The Post-Office Department announced



© Underwood

Congressman Edward A. Kenney, of New Jersey, who advocates a national lottery

not long ago that foreign lotteries have taken $3,000,000,000 from the United States in the last three years. Howard McLellan, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune Magazine*, estimates that the grand total annual yield by lotteries, both illicit domestic devices and foreign, is between $4,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000. Post-Office officials have made strenuous efforts in tracing down illegal lotteries and raids have given indications of the immensity of the rackets. Once, 17,000,000 slips were confiscated, representing one week's output with a value of $1,700,000. Another time, 42,000,000 counterfeit tickets for a Canadian sweepstakes were circulated at fifty cents a ticket. One New England gang of operators were found to have a net monthly income of $8,500,000, and in one city of 10,000 population, no less than 112 illegal lotteries were found to be operating.

The list goes on indefinitely. Thousands of Americans were swindled early in 1933 by a fake Cuban lottery; three million tickets were sold throughout the United States and only 37,000 of these were shuffled in the drawings. Several years ago it was revealed in the trial of the Triple Eagle Lottery Syndicate, operating baseball pools, policy and numbers, that the weekly income was $8,950,000, with prizes of only $45,000 each week, and even then the big winnings went to dummies associated with the operators. Americans are frequently swindled by fake "Mexican" lotteries.

"For the most part these lotteries are rackets," according to Horace J. Donnelly, solicitor for the Post-Office Department. "Many of them are never conducted; others are conducted but it is frequently discovered that fraudulent tickets are issued."

Foreign Lotteries

In foreign countries, when the governments themselves operate the lotteries, the participants have a straight gambling chance to win. Generally speaking, there is no crookedness. If two million persons buy tickets, for example, at the equivalent of $1 a ticket, the intake is $2,000,000. Out of this amount, 60 to 70 per cent. is returned in cash prizes, numbering in the hundreds. The remaining money is turned over to the specified purpose, whether it be the public treasury or hospitals.

The three most famous lotteries are the Irish Sweepstakes in Dublin (in 1933 it is estimated Britons bet £21,000,000 on nine Irish sweeps, of which £11,300,000 came back in prizes); the Calcutta Sweepstakes on the result of the Derby (generally considered the richest of all), and the Christmas "gordo" lottery in Spain, in which the first prize is 15,000,000 pesetas and for which millions of tickets are sold throughout the world.

Lotteries are illegal in England, and a present sensation in the public prints is the summoning of the Duke of Atholl to answer the charge of operating a lottery with his "mystery fund" for hospitals. But in 1569 Queen Elizabeth established the first English State lottery, for the benefit of harbor improvements and other public works, and the Government annually raised huge sums by such devices until 1824. Recently there has been some agitation in England to revive the custom.

The first French lottery, in 1681, was won by the King himself, so it was not until some years later that the prudent French became enthusiastic about risking their money in such schemes. Napoleon, however, brought a profit of 19,000,000 francs into the treasury through lotteries, but in 1832 they were totally suppressed except for charitable purposes. In 1933, with a hole in the treasury of six to eight billions of francs, the Parliament revived the ancient

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

custom, and four drawings have been held in the Trocadero Theater in Paris with millions of francs as profit to the Government.

The electrification of Italian railroads has been furthered recently by huge lotteries. Both municipalities and the State conduct drawings and, as in Spain, the lottery is a national institution. In Turkey, only one lottery is permitted, that of the National Aviation League, and receipts go for army airplanes. In Sweden, the surplus of the State lottery goes to drama, music, art, hospitals and museums. In New South Wales and Australia, hospital lotteries are permitted. Canada permits lotteries for charity.

In Argentina, a drawing is held every week, with 70 per cent. of the intake going to prizes and 30 per cent. to hospitals. Weekly and monthly drawings are held in virtually every South and Central American country. Newfoundland has long had its lottery schemes.

These are not all. In China the Nanking Government operates a State lottery, with a drawing every two months. Prizes total $2,499,900 silver, in 50,665 prizes. The largest winning is $500,000, with intermediate winnings down to 44,999 ninth prizes of $20 each. In Russia the citizens buy bonds and receive tickets with each purchase, the tickets being good for prizes from drawings. In Austria the lottery is also part of the government loan. Germany joined the list of lottery countries in 1933. Virtually every foreign lottery draws large sums from the United States.

Agitation for a revival of legalized lotteries in the United States reached a new high a short time ago when Representative Edward A. Kenney, Democrat, of New Jersey, announced in Washington that he was going to introduce a bill to create one of national scope, the purpose "to provide money to take care of disabled veterans." If France can rake in $480,000,000 a year from a lottery, he argued, why couldn't the United States raise $1,000,000,000 annually? Bills have been introduced in Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Maryland to legalize lotteries and sweepstakes betting, while New York legislators have studied obtaining revenue from that source.

A surprizing turn in the lottery agitation came only a few days ago when James J. Lyons, Borough President of the Bronx in New York City, announced an ingenious plan to supply relief funds for the city by establishing a "Municipal Supplemental Relief Corporation," a legalized lottery in disguise. Conferences were held with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, but city officials were reluctant to comment on the plan. Mr. Lyons explained that memberships in the corporation would be sold for $2.50 each, covering a six months' period. There would be a drawing from a "jury wheel," the winners to be made officers of the corporation. Their salaries would in reality be the prizes, ranging from $25,000 for the presidency on down. It is estimated that $10,000,000 annually could be realized.

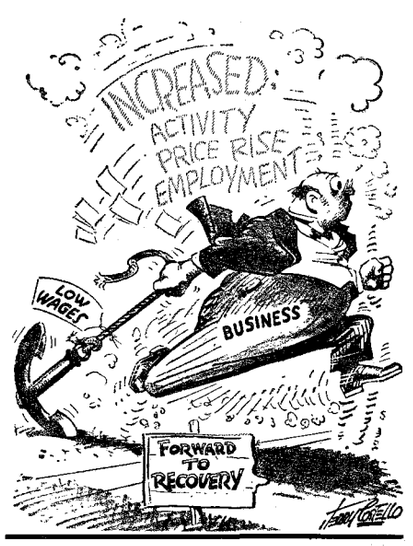
NRA's Major Labor Problems Still Unsettled

Collective Bargaining, Conflict Between Company Unions and A. F. of L. Draw Battle Lines as Johnson Seeks Formula

Must capital and labor after all fight it out to a finish, in spite of all the New Deal's provisions for bargaining, negotiation, compromise and cooperation? This question stares General Hugh Johnson and his associates directly in the face. Close on the heels of those historic NRA conferences in Washington came proof that the most difficult, most dangerous, problem was not that of prices, or production, or wages, or hours, but of collective bargaining with the "irrepressible conflict" between A. F. of L. unionization and the so-called "company unions."

The original NIRA provision for collective bargaining started two campaigns which have resulted in several minor clashes and may possibly precipitate one of the greatest labor wars in the history of the United States. On the one hand the American Federation of Labor has been carrying on unionization drives, building up its membership in old and new fields in order to make A. F. of L. unions the obvious spokesmen for the workers of the nation. This drive has been notably successful. On the other hand since the famous Section 7-A of NIRA acknowledges the existence of company unions, merely forbidding employers to use coercion or undue influence, there has been a steady campaign to form company unions to get ahead of A. F. of L. organizers.

The first reactions from the Roosevelt-Johnson demand for concessions from industry in the direction of higher wages and shorter hours were rather favorable. True, there were loud protests and suggestions that moves like this could only be taken if the Government made concessions on other parts of its program. But along came the refractories industry—making crucibles and fire brick, used in making metal, glass and pottery goods—



Anchors Away!

—Costello in the Albany *Evening News*

announcing willingness to reduce weekly average work hours from forty to thirty-six with a corresponding increase in the basic wage rate. Wholesale confectioners came into line.

Most important of all, the automobile industry announced a voluntary slash of hours. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce declared for a reduction of the working week from forty to thirty-six hours, with commensurate pay increase. The Chamber represents all important manufacturers except Henry Ford, and the workers affected number 183,330 as counted last month. On the same day Henry Ford came out with his own announcement ordering the restoration of the old $5-a-day minimum wage for all employees. This affected some 47,000 workers.

But the other side of the picture was that these announcements came just as disputes in automobile factories threatened to develop into a great strike of the workers in the industry which has been leading the procession back to prosperity. The Labor Board was holding hearings on these very disputes in Washington. Representatives of newly formed A. F. of L. unions in automobile plants claimed that employers refused to negotiate with them as spokesmen for the workers in making claims for readjustment of hours and wages. The N.A.C.C. announcement would seem to have made the original demands easy to handle. But leading employers refused to acknowledge that these unions could speak for the workers. In several plants company unions had been formed and their spokesmen also came to Washington.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. told a Senate committee that the motor industry "is on the verge of one of the greatest strikes in the history of the nation." Representatives of automobile manufacturers declared that they would not recognize the newly formed union of automobile workers as such or "enter into any contract with it," on behalf of employees.

As General Johnson intervened personally, trying to work out some formula that would avert an automobile workers' strike, Department of Justice officials were reported "about decided" to seek an injunction against alleged Weirton Steel Company interference with an election of employee representatives in the plant.

Another vexing case was being pushed to an issue as hosiery workers in the Harriman Mills in Tennessee made an eloquent appeal to the President himself which resulted in the case being turned over to the Department of Justice.

As these issues were being forced, Senator Robert F. Wagner (Dem., New York) redoubled his efforts to hasten Congressional action on the bill enlarging the powers of the Labor Board.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Robert Moses, New York's Park Expert

"Recreation for the Many" In Beauty Spots Well-Policed and Free from Commercial Exploitation Is the Policy Vigorously Followed By This City-State Official

By S. J. Woolf

WHEN Robert Moses was named Park Commissioner of New York City, he was President of the Long Island State Park Commission. The charter of the city forbids one of its officials from holding a State position at the same time. As Mr. Moses refused to accept the second office if he had to resign from the first, the State Legislature, at the earnest solicitation of Mayor LaGuardia, passed an act permitting him to serve in both capacities.

Mr. Moses was not prompted by any selfish motives in taking the stand which he did. His past activities in city and State affairs had shown him to be an official to whom financial returns meant nothing. He felt that the city park situation could be best improved by direct coordination with State and suburban systems and that this would be accomplished if both offices were held by the same man.

Seated in an office surrounded by tall walls, his view shut off by bricks and mortar, the Commissioner discussed the problem of city parks. The constant jangling of the telephone and the numberless interruptions by secretaries and business visitors emphasized the constant work which must be carried on in order to maintain a few oases of green amid a desert of stone. Civilization having won its struggle with nature finds it difficult to restore some of the very things which it has destroyed.

Drawn for The Literary Digest by S. J. Woolf

Robert Moses

"The great difficulty in connection with parks in our large cities," he said, "is that when the cities were originally laid out there was so much country about them that few men had enough foresight to realize that sooner or later a tree would become a curiosity and a few blades of grass a grateful relief.

New Land a Problem

"As congestion increases, it becomes more and more impossible to secure new land for parks. The best that can be done is to keep the places which have already been acquired green and not let them become eyesores.

"Of course, the automobile has brought about great changes in many phases of modern life. But a comparatively few years ago, the people who had horses and carriages and also a little leisure drove around Central Park a couple of times and felt they had an outing. Those who had neither horses nor daily leisure drove there in the horse-cars when they had time off. As New York grew and its transit facilities increased, Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks took the place of Central Park. With the increase in the number of automobiles these would no longer serve the community and new parks became necessary at a greater distance from the city.

"I am speaking about New York because I happen to know the conditions intimately. The same thing is equally true of other cities, except that some places are still in a position to profit by New York's experience.

"As these new parks were established it was soon seen that the roads which led to them were overcrowded and the result was that a system of parkways became necessary to permit people to reach the places of recreation that were provided for them."

As the Commissioner spoke he was continually in action. One minute he leaned forward on his desk; the next he tilted his swivel chair backward as far as it would go. At times his nervous hand would grasp his chin or completely cover his face and then suddenly with no warning he would jump from his chair and pace up and down the room. He is interested in a hundred subjects; he speaks four or five languages; he was graduated from Yale and Oxford with honors, and he received his Ph. D. from Columbia. Beginning as a municipal investigator he has served his State in various capacities. Under his guidance the various parkways which traverse Long Island have been built and the large parks which have sprung up from Queens County to Montauk Point have been laid out. He is largely responsible for the development of Jones Beach and the five-mile causeway which connects it with the mainland.

Born to comparative wealth, he has no sympathy with the selfishness of the rich; a graduate of universities, he despises the snobbishness of false education; a student of languages, he speaks in the vernacular of the man in the street. Nominally a Republican, he has been one of Governor Smith's stanchest adherents; essentially a city man, he has devoted a great part of his life to developing public projects in the country.

"What about the parks within the city itself?" I asked.

"Many of them contain frightful atrocities in the way of sculpture and worn-out buildings which should be removed and as many trees as possible should be planted in their places. When I say trees I mean large ones, the kind that will provide shade.

"In some places underground construction renders this impossible, as there is not enough soil. There shrubs should be set out. Of course, we should have as many lawns as we can but where there is much traffic it is better to have gravel than mangy spots of grass.

Good Policing Necessary

"In any large city," he continued, "playgrounds are almost a necessity and certain areas in city parks must be given over for this purpose. There is bound to be divergence of opinion between so-called nature lovers and playground enthusiasts. A compromise must be effected between these two ideals. The good of the greatest number must be served in working out such schemes."

In discussing the best way to keep these places in good condition, the Commissioner said:

"For too long a time in New York the larger parks have been regarded as a haven

(Continued on page 43)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Topics of the Day

Playing Poker With Big Navies Great Britain, Japan and the United States have made appropriations which increase their naval tonnage approximately to the maximum amounts set down under their treaty obligations. Italy and France have also added to their naval fighting forces. In each instance the official head of the Navy has been at pains to state that the specific preparation did not reflect any fear of immediate trouble. "Big Navy" people invariably make the point that the best guarantee against war is a powerful fighting unit.

It is a commentary on world affairs that every one of these nations is profoundly disturbed by the problem of balancing its budget.

* * * *

Mother's Day Stamp To Be Issued May 2 Historical portraits have long decorated the postage stamps of the nation, but no instance of a painting reproduced for its moral significance is recalled. Mother's Day this year will be signalized by the government issue of a stamp bearing the reproduction of Whistler's "Mother." The subject has been specially chosen by President Roosevelt and the stamp will be available at the larger post offices throughout the country on May 2. It is designed to carry messages of affection. The conventional numerals will be replaced by the words "Three Cents."

Tho a portrait of the artist's mother it was named by him "An Arrangement in Gray and Black." This honor accorded by the nation to an American artist recalls the fact that when the picture was offered for sale here in the early seventies it could have been purchased for $1,000. No purchaser was forthcoming; the French nation bought it for 4,000 francs, and after Whistler's death it was placed in The Louvre. Since November, 1932, it has been on exhibition in various parts of the country and its safety is insured for approximately $3,000,000—a sad reminder of the American propensity to wait upon foreign opinion before recognizing genius.

* * * *

What Is Coming Over the Cows! Our girls no longer faint as young ladies did in the early Victorian period, and it is disquieting to run upon the headline, "Cow Faints at Milking and Falls Upon Farmer." An Associated Press dispatch from Denver reported that Elmer Gilless was milking his cow when she fainted. Whether he had said anything unkind or improper to her is not mentioned, but she toppled over on top of him, fracturing his right shoulder and leg. A veterinarian called in was nonplused and said she was the first fainting cow he had met.

Another recent vagary on the part of a cow is reported from New Paltz, New York, where a veterinarian operated on the animal, using a local anesthetic, and removed from her second stomach a piece of wire eleven inches long, two nails and several stones. In a changing world one trembles for the stability of a once dependable friend and fountain of nourishment.

* * * *

The Face on the Buffalo Nickel What American's face has in recent years been seen most frequently by the people of this country? Very likely it is that of Chief Two Guns White Calf, which adorns the obverse of the so-called "buffalo nickel."

The chief, who for years has been one of the popular attractions at Glacier National Park, Montana, died there a few days ago at the venerable age of eighty-five, but his portrait will continue indefinitely to slip through slot machines and subway turnstiles, and over the counters of five-and-ten stores. It will picture for millions what we like to think of as the "noble red man," with its strong nose and chin, the deep lines, the dignity and gravity of the representative of an ancient race. It will suggest to them that something of greatness in the Indian's resistance to the invasion of the noisy white man and a gadget-worshiping civilization.

* * * *

Electric Lights to Twinkle in Lhasa A few weeks ago attention was called on this page to plans for an air service between Shanghai and Lhasa, Tibet's "forbidden" city. This seemed to be a farewell to romance, with modern transportation entering the capital of the Dalai Lama. But, after all, there is romance in flying, and air-planes soar at will over uninhabitable polar wastes and unscalable Himalayan peaks.

The real triumph of modernity in this last citadel of the primitive comes now with the news that the General Electric Company has in its hands a contract for installing electric lights in Lhasa. True, the contract is written on a great scroll of rice paper dated "the twenty-first day of the fourth month of the Water Bird Year," according to the United Press. But in a few months ordinary every-day electric lights will twinkle in place of the primitive candles and the smoky lamps of this inaccessible mountain city. It is a worse blow to those who would preserve some place of refuge for the old ways than the railroad in Bermuda and motor cars on Nantucket.

Just think of the enrobed Dalai Lama struggling to understand the mysterious figures on his electric light bill—even as you and I!

Would Let Baby Keep Its Tail Arguments anthropological, biological and psychological are put forward against the removal of the two-inch, curly tail with which an English baby came into the world, according to the London correspondent of the American Medical Association. Scientific reasons may not weigh much against the conventional prejudices of the infant's family. Some of the arguments for the sparing of the human tail may be summarized thus:

Every gain in evolution is balanced by a loss. Man, in gaining a tailless condition with his specialized mental development, probably lost much of the dynamic life of the instincts. The study of an individual both tailed and civilized, brought up under enlightened auspices so that he would feel no inferiority on account of his unique gift, might yield a wealth of scientific knowledge, and the one so endowed might prove the possessor of an invaluable combination of instinctual plus intellectual force.

It is easy to picture a professional pair of parents undertaking with enthusiasm to raise a curly tailed treasure, but it is equally easy to picture a simple and respectable couple afflicted with shame and distress arising from the association of a tail with the lower animals and with the devil.

All of which might have suggested a good yarn to Ambrose Bierce. Or Aldous Huxley might do something with it.

* * * *

Taking All the Joy Out Of the Five-Day Week We hear that the shorter work week gives the man of the house a grand opportunity to do little odd jobs at home, perhaps saving a few dollars that have heretofore been spent on visits of the carpenter or plumber. Of course, there are a few obvious things—some seasonal, like the screens that must be put up in a few weeks. But there the average man's imagination begins to lag. Why not make a real move to promote domestic felicity, *The Farm Journal* has advised. Let the man of the house on his next non-working day abandon thoughts of golf or fishing, equip himself with a screw driver and a pint of light oil and get busy—

"Start with all casters on chairs, sofas and bedsteads. Take them off if possible, and oil both the roller axles and the swivel. If the caster is so rusted it is past saving, replace it.

"After that, go for the weight pulleys or whatever they call them on all the window sashes. Finally, if you are still on your feet, take out all door locks, oil and replace."

Somebody is always taking the joy out of life.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Jane Wasey, talented daughter of a New York advertising man, is a pert, vivacious young girl, barely twenty-one, who went to Paris four years ago to learn to write and became a sculptress instead. Her monumental pieces aroused great interest in New York City, where she has just held her first show jointly with a young painter, Domenico Mortellito. The well-born Miss Wasey started smoking at the age of five and edited her own weekly paper when she was eighteen. She has a dog named Tony Capone.

Jay Norwood Darling has just been appointed chief of the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey. He has until recently served as a member of the President's Committee on Wild-Life Restoration. While Mr. Darling is best known as "Ding" for his world-famous cartoons he is also a leader in wild-life conservation and restoration activities, a field to which he has devoted many years. A member of the Iowa State Fish and Game Commission and of the Des Moines City Park Board, he developed a twenty-five-year conservation plan for city and State. He won a Pulitzer prize for his cartoons. He is a Republican and in 1932 was a member of the platform committee at the national G.O.P. convention.

New York *Herald Tribune*

What's the Name, Please?

Foulois—Chief of Air Corps (see below)—forget the *s* and say *foo-loy'*.

Fokker—widely-known air-plane designer — rimes closely with *hawker*.

Hunsaker—builds dirigibles—accent *hun*, and follow with *saker* as in *forsaker*.

Loening — aircraft manufacturer — no umlaut: not *learning*, but *lo'ning*.

Wedell—holds speed record for land planes—rimes with *repel*, not with *medal*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Army Air Corps, is the army's senior aviator in point of service. Enlisting as a private from Connecticut, he was the official army observer on the first cross-country flight ever made in a heavier-than-air machine piloted by Orville Wright in 1909. With Lieut. Thomas Selfridge he operated successfully the first army dirigible. Leader of the aerial forces in the Mexican campaign, he commanded the first American air force in the A.E.F. Forceful, frank, practical, he dislikes the "coddling" of army pilots in their air-mail duties.

© Underwood

George H. Bostwick, noted young American sportsman, a five-goal polo player and leading amateur steeplechase rider whose name always carries a ("Pete") in print, has ridden in a Grand National—the end and all of steeplechasing. Licensed to ride under Jockey Club rules in races open to professionals—the only license of its kind that has been issued in the last thirty years—he is the only rider who has brought home a winner in a flat race and a steeplechase at the main tracks on the same afternoon in the past fifty years, a double that he has scored five times. He broke a collarbone last year, but was playing polo again before the summer was out.

Freudy photograph

Dr. Wilson A. Allen, of Rochester, Minnesota, the other day enjoyed his 100th birthday and ministered to the health of his patients. Seventy years earlier he had been rejected for active service in the Civil War, on the ground of poor health. Still, those Civil War doctors were not necessarily wrong. A man might be unfit for active war service yet perfectly capable of prolonging a quiet life to an extreme age of civilian usefulness. Dr. Allen still practises calisthenics and other life-prolonging habits. He now spends most of his time in bed and there imparts counsel to his patients.

Keystone

Comics—and Their Creators

George McManus, creator of Jiggs and Maggie in "Bringing Up Father," got the idea for his principal character when, at the age of five, he saw William Barry, Irish Comedian, in "The Rising Generation." It was not until he was twenty-nine, however, when he joined the King Features Syndicate, that he began to draw this now world-famous comic.

George McManus

Meanwhile, McManus had quit school at fifteen to work on the St. Louis *Republic* at $5 a week, had come to New York at twenty-one, and, after a struggle, finally found a job on *The World*. He drew a succession of comic strips, including "Ready Money Ladies," "Panhandle Pete," "The Newly-weds," and "Let George Do It."

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Jiggs

"I must have outlined fully forty other comic strips before I tackled 'Bringing Up Father,'" he said. "I never dreamed that it would be any better than those that had gone before. I only hoped it would. And it was."

Barry, whose performance had impressed him in childhood, "played the part of a poor New York Irishman who 'struck it rich.' When working out 'Bringing Up Father,' his characterization persisted in my mind as Jiggs and Maggie took shape."

That was in 1912, and the popularity of this comic has been increasing ever since. To-day it appears in seventy-one countries and 100,000,000 readers are claimed for it. Mrs. McManus is the original of Nora, daughter of Jiggs and Maggie.

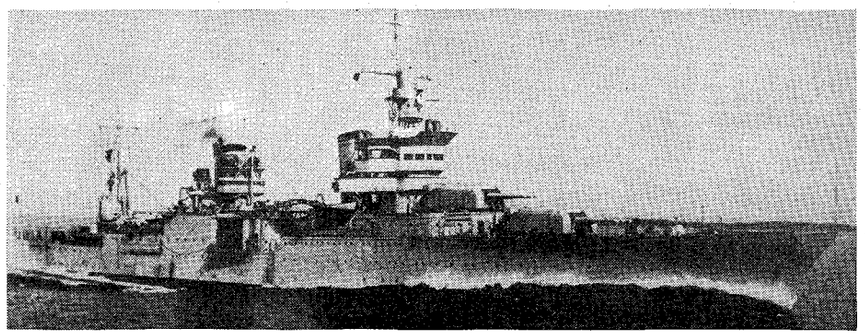
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

News and Comment From the National Capital

The Order Barring Civilians From Navy Ships Causes News-Men to Worry Over Means of "Covering" the President During Next Summer's Cruise Into the Pacific

IN all the comings and goings which have made Mr. Roosevelt America's most traveled President, he has led the gentlemen of the press a merry chase, but now he has confronted them with a real problem.

Toward the latter part of June, he is to go to Hawaii by way of the Panama Canal. He will be the first President to make this trip into the Pacific while in office. His going at this time will be an event of unusual and world-wide interest. Newspapers everywhere will be alive to the story. But how are they going to get it?



© Underwood

The fast cruiser *Indianapolis*, the ship on which President Roosevelt will go to Hawaii next June by way of the Panama Canal

For this epochal trip, the President has chosen the swift new cruiser *Indianapolis* and if he insists, as he has so far, on barring civilians from naval vessels, the press will be in a quandary. To leave the President of the United States uncovered on a trip like that would be unthinkable and few newspapers are willing to believe that the President will not find a way for at least a limited few correspondents to accompany him.

There Is Precedent

With the newspapers and press associations preparing to force the issue, a choice will have to be made between two conflicting principles. The press insists that its right to "cover" the President on such a cruise is more important than the Navy rule against civilians aboard its ships, especially since the Navy tradition has been set aside by Presidential request on many occasions, notably when Mr. Hoover, as President-elect, made his pre-inaugural good-will cruise to Latin-American ports and, in the middle of his term, visited the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico aboard the battle-ship *Arizona*.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his early informal explorations of the subject, has taken the position that no matter what other Presidents may have done in this respect he, a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, must enforce the Navy tradition. The press is only gradually coming to a realization that the President means it. When it becomes aroused, it may undertake to bring wide public sentiment to bear on the question.

While not a few Presidents have rebelled against the traditional practise of the press to "cover" them whenever away from the White House, none has ever carried his resistance to the point of a showdown such as would demonstrate whether the public really demands to be kept constantly informed of the activities of the President. The assumption has always been that the public, having become accustomed to this service, would miss it if it were withdrawn and thereupon would insist upon it.

Mr. Roosevelt, by his wide-open press conference and various other practises, has developed a remarkable degree of good-will among the correspondents assigned to cover him, even while flouting their employers with such a declaration as accompanied his signing of the newspaper code. Not even Mr. Harding, himself a newspaper man, had a more cordial relationship with the correspondents. And on at least one occasion when bored with the routine of the "life of a goldfish bowl," with secret service men constantly at his heels, he emerged suddenly from his private office, stepped into a waiting automobile, warned the newspaper men not to follow him, and was whisked away before they could get cars together to give pursuit.

Mr. Hoover resented the procession of newspaper men's automobiles which each week-end trailed him the hundred miles from the White House to his private camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains. He forbade them to follow him into the camp and stationed marines to stop them at a given deadline. In his insistence on the right to a little privacy, a little chance to relax and refresh himself at the end of a hard week fighting the depression, he even appealed to some of the newspaper publishers. As an alternative, he offered to have his secretary telephone the White House once or twice a day with whatever news might develop.

On the theory that the reporters and the President's secretary might differ on what was news, the press never gave in.

Since Mr. Hoover also held out, the best arrangement the press could make was to have the correspondents put up in the nearest convenient inn, some twenty-three miles from the Presidential camp, and depend on the President's secretary to warn them of his intended time of departure soon enough so they could "pick him up" at the gate of the camp and fall in line for the long ride to Washington.

The press, in this case, was merely asserting its right to use the highways behind the President. It took the position that a 100-mile drive through summer traffic, frequently on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon, subjected the President of the United States to hazards and that the press had a responsibility to watch out for any eventualities. It was largely "insurance" against being caught uninformed in the event of an accident to the First Citizen. But, from the time the President entered the gates of his camp, until he came out, the press was as much in the dark as when the President was in the seclusion of the White House.

It Happened Once Before

In view of Mr. Roosevelt's cordial relationship with the correspondents assigned to "cover" him, few expect him to go through with a trip into the Pacific without cooperating with the press for his "coverage." The question that arises is how he will cooperate without reversing his own order which so far has extended even to the point of excluding civilian officials from army and navy air-planes. On his trip down the Atlantic drill grounds last summer aboard the *Indianapolis*, the President excluded the press. The press did not like it. It liked it less when that trip was made famous by the President's dispatch of his no-stabilization message to the London Economic Conference.

A Presidential trip through the Panama Canal and out to Hawaii is an entirely different project and, of course, regardless of what the President does to cooperate, the press will cover him somehow. As an alternative to taking newspaper men along, he proposes to have his secretary send daily radiograms of his progress. This the press considers somewhat analogous to Mr. Hoover's proposal that his secretary telephone daily bulletins in from his Rapidan camp. If the question is permitted to go to a showdown, the public will have a real glimpse into the intricate machinery that is maintained to give them prompt news about their First Citizen.

DIOGENES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

At the Observation Post

Revived Quarrel Over Somewhat Abstract Political Philosophies Is Healthy Sign, but Usually Ignores American's Genius for Inventing His Own Institutions and Methods

A RAPID series of events and utterances has suddenly focused the attention of the American people on the familiar question, "Whither are we drifting?" Communism, Fascism, collectivism, regimentation—these are a few of the glib answers which seem to be exciting more controversy than they did a while back.

All of which may be a wholesome sign, even an indication of recovery. Abstractions become important only to those who can be reasonably certain of their next meal. The country has had a year of extreme concentration on the business of scrambling out of the crater of the great collapse. It should normally be ready now to begin quarreling over the significance of its exertions.

Of course, other reasons for the intensification of the debate will occur to observers of the political scene. A new House of Representatives will be elected this fall. A third of the Senate must pass in review before their constituents. Naturally, as the campaign approaches the truce between the parties wears thin.

© International International Wide World

Left to right, Germany's Hitler, Italy's Mussolini, Russia's Stalin —NRA has been accused of borrowing from each of them

Convenient Ammunition

Meanwhile developments in Europe have been furnishing the opposition with convenient ammunition. And not only developments (such as the Austrian fracas with its Fascist outcome, the Hitler regimentation, the French riots) but sly digs from Europeans. For example, an Italian writer, Virginio Gayda, widely considered to be a press spokesman for Premier Mussolini, has lately expressed his opinion in the *Giornale d'Italia* that NRA and generally "President Roosevelt's policy of unification of economic forces" would destroy the individuality which has supported our party system. His newspaper welcomes the idea, no doubt for its confirmation of Italian wisdom in originating the Fascist State.

But the unkindest cut of all was contained in the recent radio address of Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister, calling upon Britons to stand by their parliamentary government against the trend elsewhere to dictatorship.

"It is quite true," he said, "the wheels of our State coach may be creaking in heavy ground, but are you sure the wheels of the coach are not creaking in Moscow, Berlin and Vienna, and even in the United States?"

Possibly his reference to this country was not a conscious effort to link it to others which have repudiated the forms of democracy. It was eagerly seized upon by the Chicago *Tribune*, however, for a homily on the lightheartedness with which Americans are experimenting with their traditions: "The statesmen of Great Britain have studied the purposes, procedure and probabilities of the planned society here. Long ago they realized that its tendency would be to pass on from emergency to a fixed scheme of life which might destroy the old values in American society, put the citizenship into squads, platoons and regiments for discipline and control and infuse the mass with some Muscovite or Teuton fever."

But with all due respect to foreign comment our principal viewers-with-alarm have been their own self-starters. Their barrage got under way with the speech of Ogden Mills before the Kansas Day Club at Topeka on January 29, incidentally the eve of the President's birthday. It gathered a momentum not planned by Republicans with the demand by David Lawrence (on February 18) that the Republican Party liquidate itself and with the cooperation of conservative Democrats help in the formation of a new political lineup—a Constitution Democratic Party versus the party now in power which he would call the Socialist Democratic Party.

A Wide Road

Since then Mark Sullivan, writing for the New York *Herald Tribune* and its syndicate, has redoubled his warnings that, particularly in the matter of agricultural restrictions, contemplated or proposed, the country is marching down the wide open road to Communism or Fascism or a combination of the two.

"At Washington," it is Mr. Sullivan's declaration, "the Administration, including Mr. Wallace, is bringing about 'national economic planning.' They have begun the process. The process, unless interrupted, must go on to collectivism, ultimately of the Russian type, tho we may have a brief interval of Fascism of the Italian type."

This sort of criticism has naturally evoked protest. At the recent NRA conference in Washington the President told the code authorities that he was "always a little amused and perhaps at times a little saddened" by it, "and I think," he added, "the American people feel the same way." Later on he said: "The very conception of NRA follows the democratic procedure of our Government itself. Its theory of self-regulation follows the American method rather than any of the experiments being tried in other nations. The very fact that you have been in Washington to criticize and to discuss the way NRA is working out is sufficient proof of this point."

He found within a day or so a stout champion in Walter Lippmann, also a writer, like Mr. Sullivan, for the New York *Herald Tribune* and its syndicate. Mr. Lippmann has noted that the concentration of authority in Washington is supported by no private army, that the press and elections are free and that there are no concentration camps. Hence Fascism is absent. Similarly he points out that NRA and AAA constitute an attempt to harmonize the diversity of interests among employees, employers, investors and consumers while "the essence of Communism is to regard their interests as irreconcilable and to abolish them by merging all interests in that of the working class." Hence the lack of Communism.

No Surrender

Sensible citizens will welcome the controversy, whose mere existence is a refutation of the charge that democracy has surrendered to the Roosevelt program. There has been no suggestion, and one may confidently predict there will be none, that it must not stand trial in the press and at the ballot box—democracy's forum. The President evidently believes it will emerge with flying colors and that it will become in its essentials a permanent feature of the American economic system. His opponents think otherwise. But neither can be certain until the people have spoken.

In the meantime the issue would be clarified and dignified if it were generally remembered that one of the great traditions of this country is its ability to invent its own institutions and methods and its terms for them.

One may approve or deplore the policies and agencies adopted to lift the land from its low estate of a year ago, but it is a poor patriot who will deny their originality. To paste them with foreign labels is contemptuously to repudiate the American genius.

W.M.H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Growing War Fleets of the World's Great Powers

Great Britain and France Increase Programs, and Building of Additional Warships by Japan Is Forecast, Following Passage of Vinson Naval Replacement Bill by Congress

ALMOST on the eve of the 1935 naval conference the British House of Commons adopted the Government's naval estimates for 1934 calling for an expenditure of £56,550,000 (about $287,274,000), an increase of nearly £2,980,000 (about $15,138,400) over last year's estimates and providing for a cruiser replacement program. During the debate on naval estimates, the Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton Meredith Eyres Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty since 1931, who has had a distinguished naval and parliamentary career, explained that Britain's intention to build up to the limits allowed by the 1930 London Treaty must not be taken as "giving a false impression it hoped or expected the new Conference to fail." The Bill was passed with only thirty-eight votes against it.

Acme

Admiral Osumi, Japan's Minister of Marine

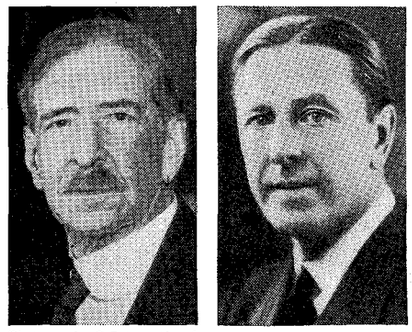
The adoption of the estimates followed a long debate, according to London Associated Press cables, in which a suggestion was put forward that an imperial defense conference be called prior to the proposed 1935 Naval Conference to enable the United Kingdom and Dominion governments to agree on a minimum naval strength. Under the London Treaty Britain may have 339,000 tons of cruisers at the end of 1936. She has exhausted the quota of 91,000 tons of new construction and at the end of the period will have the maximum of fifty cruisers by retaining fifteen over-age vessels. (The age of a warship is twenty years.)

Great Britain accepted a maximum of 150,000 tons of destroyers at the end of 1936. The total amount of under-age tonnage then will be 60,511 tons short of the Treaty figure, as Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell explained. In submarines Britain at the end of 1936 will have 4,000 tons less in under-age vessels than the total of 52,700 accepted under the Treaty. Assurance that the Treaty limits would be maintained, therefore, meant that it would be necessary to keep very few over-age submarines, in contrast with the large proportion of over-age cruisers and destroyers, he told the House of Commons. In defense of the battle-ship, which has been criticized by some British naval authorities as more or less obsolete, the First Lord said:

"If it is agreed that the Navy is essential to this country, I should like the House to realize that the battle-ship is essential to the Navy. The dangerous heresy lately has appeared in naval discussion to the effect that the battle-ship to-day is an anachronism and unnecessary. I do not think it would be possible to find an admiralty board which would not say the battle-ship is and must remain the backbone of our Navy . . ."

In answering an objection of George Hall, of the Labor Opposition, to the spending of so much money on the Singapore naval base, Admiral Sir Roger Keyes described that base as a vital link in the imperial defense chain, without which it would be impossible to go to the help of Australia or New Zealand, or to operate in Far Eastern waters.

In France the Chamber of Deputies' Naval Committee approved the 1934 naval program calling for the expenditure of 913,000,000 *francs* and the construction of four vessels. The outlay will be spread over the budgets of the next five years, Paris Associated Press dispatches related, and it was emphasized that the new craft would replace the old ships past the age limit provided for in navy treaties. The committee sanctioned the construction of a 26,000-ton man-of-war, which will be a sister ship of the cruiser *Dunkerque*, now building, and also two new submarines and a torpedo destroyer. The projects of France's naval program were described as a reply to the 10,000-ton "pocket" cruisers of Germany.



Photographs © International

(Left to right) Claude A. Swanson, Secretary, United States Navy, and Sir Bolton Meredith Eyres Monsell, First Lord of the British Admiralty

Italy was reported by Hector Bywater, naval expert of the London *Daily Telegraph*, as having the intention not to lay down any new ships this year as a friendly gesture to further arms talks. Under the new British disarmament plan Italy would be allowed to build a 25,000-ton battle-ship to counterbalance the *Dunkerque*, but Italian navy men said Italy would do this only if France continued to build.

In Japan Admiral Mineo Osumi, Minister of Marine since January, 1933, declared, as noted in last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, that the passage of the Vinson Naval Replacement Bill would oblige Japan to build additional warships. At the same time press cables from Tokyo indicated that Japan was preparing to claim a 70 per cent. ratio in place of her 60 per cent. under the 5-5-3 formula of the existing naval treaties. That Japan would demand naval parity when the naval limitation treaty comes up for revision next year was certain in the view of the naval correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, Lieut.-Com. Kenneth Edwards, R. N. (Ret'd.). Yet he thought it possible that Japan might consent to withdraw slightly from the claim of actual parity, tho assuredly not to anything approaching the present 5-5-3 ratio.

Japan's consent to withdraw her claim for absolute parity, he said, might be obtained as a *quid pro quo* for the unreserved recognition of Manchukuo and the signing of a pact of non-aggression by the United States. But such a pact, he pointed out, would have to be supported by adequate safeguards effected outside the ambit of the League of Nations.

Dollfuss and Goemboes at Rome to Discuss Alliance

Premier Benito Mussolini, impatient at continued failures to solve the European problem, decided to seek his own political and economic alinements apart from the other Powers. So, according to an authoritative statement given to the United Press at Rome, Il Duce invited Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria and Premier Julius Goemboes of Hungary to Rome, to discuss with him a three-Power alliance to preserve Austria's independence against Nazi Germany's effort to force her into an *Anschluss* or union with the Reich. The present Italian agreements with Austria and Hungary, it was said, would be purely economic, altho Chancellor Dollfuss was expected to make further commitments putting his Government alongside Italian Fascism as a bulwark against German Fascism. Predictions were made in Vienna that the conference of the three Premiers at Rome would soon be followed by a conference of all the Danubian States. The outlook was that it would be two-sided with the Little Entente on one side and Austria and Hungary on the other.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

China's Unwanted Babies

More than 24,000 dead bodies of infants were picked up on the streets of Shanghai last year and the newspapers took slight notice of the fact because it was considered too commonplace to have news value. It happens every year in this great Chinese city, and altho the exact number of little victims has varied it has always been in the tens of thousands. A similar infant mortality has been found throughout most of China, according to *The People's Tribune* of Shanghai, which claimed that deaths of new-born children have been estimated to run into the millions annually. The great bulk of these babies, according to this organ of the Kuomintang or Nationalist party, representing the Chinese National Government, were exposed to die by parents unable to provide for them.

Birth control has been opposed by certain "scholarly" elements in China, *The People's Tribune* noted at the same time as it declared that Chinese women of education feel differently and resent the attitude of the old-fashioned male scholar that women exist merely to bear children and perform domestic service. What is more, women physicians and nurses know, said this Shanghai review, just as intelligent men know, that the 24,000 dead babies found in the streets of Shanghai in 1933 did not represent the total of unwanted babies, but only the number that survived the "terrible attempts" which "ignorant and poverty-stricken Chinese motherhood must resort to in lieu of other methods of family limitation."

Mexico's Six-Year Plan

Mexico's National Revolutionary party (Partido Nacional Revolucionario) proposed a six-year plan for Mexico, which originally was to be under way at the beginning of the new Presidential term, December 1, 1934. But eleven months in advance, President Abelardo L. Rodriguez announced for the current year an extensive program of "Mexicanization" of industry, economic reconstruction, a huge program of public works and direct government intervention in foreign trade, and in the commercial, industrial and cultural life of the nation. Before adjourning in December, 1933, the Mexican Congress granted special powers to the President, thus enabling him to carry out such a program during the remainder of his term of office, which ends on November 30, 1934.

As explained in the New Orleans *Item* by Fernando Alatorre, Consul of Mexico in that city, the six-year plan provides for the direct intervention of the Federal Government in foreign trade, by means of a commission of control of imports and exports, a board of standards, a semi-official exporters' association, and credit and insurance for exporters facilitated by the Government. The possibility of promoting trade relations with Central America through barter will be studied.

Frank Murphy's Record in the Philippines

His First Seven Months in Office See an Amazing Number of Governmental Reforms and Innovations

By Vicente Albano Pacis
Editor of *The Philippines Herald*

Frank Murphy, forty-one-year-old red-headed ex-mayor of Detroit, has effected an amazing number of fundamental governmental reforms and innovations in his first seven months of office as Governor-General of the Philippines. He began his work in Manila on June 15, 1933, and before the end of the year had established a central budget control, had signed a woman suffrage law, and introduced the indeterminate prison sentence and the parole, had approved an act creating a department of labor, and had converted the government-owned corporations, capitalized at many millions, into profit-making and efficient business enterprises.

Circumstances favored him. As a result of the economic depression and the general loss of faith in old panaceas, peoples all over the world—the Filipinos included—have been discarding old for new theories of economics and government. Also the Philippine Independence Bill passed by the Seventy-second Congress wrought a profound division among the people and among members of the Legislature, a fact which brought about two significant consequences, both contributing to give Murphy a free hand in working out his pet theories of administration. The controversy over the Independence Law distracted the Legislature from immediate governmental concerns and the cleavage led each faction to court the implied or expressed support of the Governor-General, the effort invariably leading to more effective support of executive projects.

Still another factor proving materially helpful to the Governor-General has been the old Philippine institution of the "brain trust." Through the Belo Act of 1927, appropriating an annual sum of 250,000 pesos which, without audits, the Governor-General utilizes for hiring experts as executive advisers, Murphy has gathered around him a group of men who have helped him, not only in drawing up plans, but also in carrying them out.

Under ordinary conditions, no Governor-General, not even the tolerant Francis Burton Harrison, would have been able to abolish that sacred legislative institution, the "Pork Barrel," without causing a crisis such as Gen. Leonard Wood faced when he asserted executive leadership in the Philippine Government in an effort to undo some of the unsalutary consequences of Harrison's complacency. Yet, Murphy abolished it without incurring criticism from any source.

Keystone

Governor-General Murphy signing the bill granting equal suffrage to Filipino women

Closely related with this fiscal reform has been the injection of more modern corporate methods in the administration of the Government's business enterprises which include a bank, a railroad, a cement factory, a chain of hotels, and a water supply company. In this work, Murphy has had an able assistant in Joseph E. Mills, former manager of the Detroit Railways.

As far-reaching as Murphy's fiscal reforms is the woman suffrage law enabling women to vote from January 1, 1935.

Being an ex-judge, Governor Murphy is especially concerned with the judiciary. Heretofore Philippine courts punished crimes uniformly, and decreed that convicts serve their prison terms to the last day unless pardoned. Under a new act, the Indeterminate Sentence Law, an administrative project, the courts henceforth must impose sentences of undetermined length so that prisoners may be paroled. The old pardon board has been abolished, and a new group called the Indeterminate Sentence Board, has been created in its place. The Governor-General has also started an inquiry into Philippine penology as applied to non-Christian convicts, to mitigate the rigidity of Christian statutes in cases where the crime committed is not considered so grave by old Mohammedan laws.

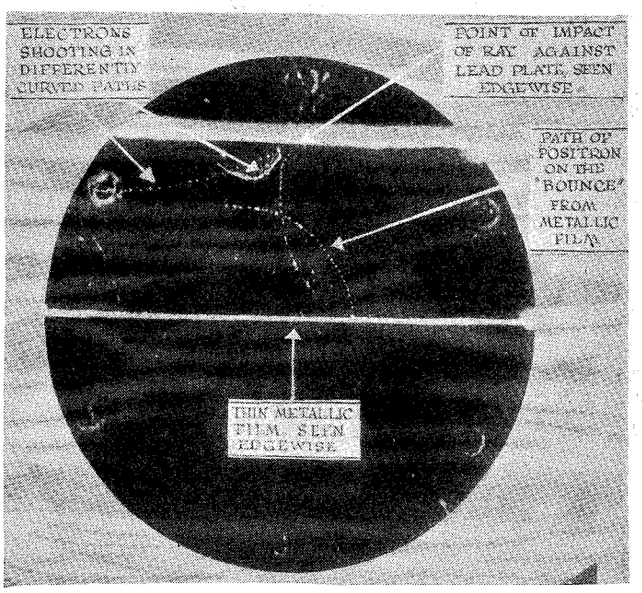
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Presenting the Family Tree of Atoms

Behind the Difficult Scientific Jargon in Which the Atom-Smashers Describe Their Important Work Are Relatively Simple Meanings Which Can Be Grasped By Anybody

By Robert D. Potter
Science Editor, *New York Herald Tribune*

DELAYED for years by lack of suitable, powerful tools, scientists now are apparently picking the locks that guard the secrets of the composition of matter. At any rate, atom-smashing, the cryptic names of fragments derived therefrom, and the apparatus employed for the purpose are very much in the newspapers and magazines these days. If such references are sometimes confusing to the non-scientific reader, the trouble may be due mainly to the nomenclature and only partly to the difficulty of the basic ideas behind them. Anyone can understand what an atom, neutron, proton, positron or electron is; scientists just have been too busy discussing them to repeat the meaning of the words themselves.


ELECTRONS SHOOTING IN DIFFERENTLY CURVED PATHS
POINT OF IMPACT OF RAY AGAINST LEAD PLATE, SEEN EDGEWISE
PATH OF POSITRON ON THE 'BOUNCE' FROM METALLIC FILM
THIN METALLIC FILM, SEEN EDGEWISE

Acme

Photograph of the paths of atomic particles taken by Dr. Carl D. Anderson, discoverer of the positron. The electrons and positrons took different paths because of the influence of a powerful magnet

Too Small To Be Seen

Atoms are the smallest units into which matter, as we can see or handle it, can be divided. Chemists have discovered that (disregarding certain variant forms) there are ninety-two different kinds of substances or elements. Consequently there are ninety-two different kinds of atoms. All these atoms, tho they vary greatly in size among themselves, are extremely small. One hundred million of them, placed side by side, for example, would reach only an inch. Because an atom is too tiny to be seen with the most powerful microscopes the still smaller "core" can be studied only indirectly, by creating collisions between atoms and various "bullets"—which may be other atoms, or parts of atoms, or radiation—and observing the "debris" left by the collision.

It is no longer good form to describe atoms in anything but mathematical terms, because they are extremely complex mechanisms which can not (as it was at first hoped) be compared with any object in our everyday experience. However, we can get a general idea of what scientists are talking about by reverting to the kind of atoms we used to hear of—the atoms that were like miniature solar systems. In such an atom the massive central nucleus or core was considered as the "sun." It was charged with positive electricity, and around it in orbits like those of planets, tiny particles of electricity, called *electrons*, were rotating at enormous velocities.

The atom of hydrogen, lightest and simplest of all, had only one outside, planetary electron; that of helium had two. The heaviest and most complex atom of all, uranium, had ninety-two electrons outside the nucleus.

The old-fashioned "planetary" picture of the atom was useful to illustrate the great porousness of atoms and of all matter, for the nuclear "sun," experiments showed, had a diameter which was only 1/100,000 of that of the whole atom. At this point, however, the analogy broke down, for atoms had many properties not found in the solar system. If our sun should lose one of its planets by accident, for example, it is doubtful whether it would be able to attract a new one to replace it. An atom, however, has this power.

It is now found that the secret of the atom —and hence of all matter—lies in the structure of the nucleus. It is the nucleus which is disintegrating in uranium, radium and other radioactive substances. This breaking-up process, in fact, was the first clue as to the nature of the nucleus. In 1919 Lord Rutherford in England produced artificial disintegration in other atoms by bombarding them with high-speed particles given off by radioactive materials.

Under such bombardment, providing a head-on collision occurs, the nucleus of the atoms in the target may be shattered. With the proper apparatus the "debris" of this collision can be photographed and studied. Thousands of such photographs have been taken; their analysis shows that atomic nuclei are complicated; instead of being simple aggregates of matter they contain groups of still smaller particles.

One of these nuclear particles is the *proton*, which is the nucleus of the simplest atom known—hydrogen. It has a positive electrical charge equal to the charge on an electron. The proton is very minute, even in this submicroscopic world, but in proportion is extremely heavy, weighing about 1,850 times as much as an electron.

Another particle found in the nucleus is the *neutron*, which weighs as much as a proton, but has no electrical charge on it whatever. Scientists believe that the neutron is really an intimate combination of a proton and an electron—in short, a complete hydrogen atom in which the planetary electron has fallen into the central "sun," neutralizing its electrical charge.

The *positron* is the third kind of subatomic particle now known. It is a particle of electricity, has the weight of an electron, but with a positive instead of a negative charge. It was first predicted by the Nobel Prize winner Dirac and was later discovered by Dr. Carl D. Anderson of the California Institute of Technology.

The way these particles are linked in the nuclei of different atoms, and what kind of "cement" holds them together is still unknown. There is evidence that the proton and neutron are important building blocks. The proton itself is a pretty hardy particle, and the neutron extremely so. Positrons, on the contrary, are very unstable.

Building-Blocks of Matter

Atom—One of the tiny physical units of which all matter as such is composed.

Nucleus—The core or heart of an atom.

Electron—The smallest unit of negative electricity.

Positron—The smallest unit of positive electricity.

Proton—The positively charged core of the atom of hydrogen.

Neutron—A non-electrical particle, possibly a close-packed hydrogen atom.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Incas Were Communists

Soviet Russia is the second great civilization to experiment with socialism. The first was the powerful and long-lived Inca empire which came to an end four centuries ago with Pizarro's conquest of Peru.

The Inca dynasty welded into a political and cultural unit about 10,000,000 Indians of many different tribes in a territory 2,500 miles in length and from 100 to 200 miles wide, lying between the two main ranges of the Andes and extending from Peru to northern Chile.

The Incas themselves were apparently a small tribe which, through a series of conquests, made themselves rulers. The empire began about the year 1100 A.D. and reached its greatest extent under its tenth ruler, Huayna Capec, about 1500 A.D.

Recent research has revealed many details of life in this empire. Summarizing present knowledge of their organization in the *Scientific Monthly*, Prof. George Peter Murdock of Yale University points out that the type of socialism practised by the Incas differs from that of the Russians in that the Inca system was based on monarchy and aristocracy instead of democracy. "It displayed many but not all of the virtues for which socialism has been exalted and many but not all of the defects with which it is charged."

The Clan System

The cornerstone of the system (a strictly decimal one) was the clan, called a "century" because it included exactly 100 "purics," or men in the prime of life. Each puric was a married man, a householder and a laborer for the state as well as for himself. The chief of each century was a "centurion." Each century had its own lands, and in addition worked lands belonging to the state. Each century was subdivided into ten "decuries" of ten purics each, of whom one was appointed "decurion" or foreman.

Similarly, ten centuries were grouped into a "phratry," and ten phratries into a "tribe," which therefore numbered 10,000 purics. Four tribes constituted a "province," over each of which presided a governor with important civil, judicial and military functions. The provinces of the empire were in turn grouped into four "quarters," each ruled by a "viceroy." These powerful officials resided at the court in Cuzco, the capital, and formed a sort of imperial council.

There was no money, no taxes. The state required each puric to give a certain amount of his time to tilling the state lands, the produce from which supported the ruling groups and provided for emergencies. Huge regional storehouses held food enough to feed the population several years. When crops failed in any part of the empire, food was rapidly supplied over a network of fine roads connecting all parts of the realm. The old and the young were provided for. Overflow in population from the centuries was formed into new centuries for colonization, or added to the classes of artizans, priestesses and servants.

Aluminum Mirrors for Telescopes and Boudoirs

New Process Is a Great Advance for Astronomical Purposes, and for Use in Store, Factory, and Home

Contrary to popular opinion, the real mirror of huge reflecting telescopes is not the glass speculum which must be fashioned with such great care and at such enormous cost, but the thin coating of reflecting material placed upon the ground-glass surface after it is finished. In most telescopes the surfacing material now commonly used is silver, but in the new 200-inch telescope soon to be constructed at Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, it will probably be aluminum.

Courtesy of the Aluminum Research Laboratories

Doctor Mason looks at himself in an aluminum mirror

The advantages of aluminum for this purpose have been known for some time, but there has been no practical method of coating the glass with this metal to produce a satisfactory, long-lasting surface. The process to be used on the 200-inch mirror is the outcome of a long series of experiments carried on by Dr. J. Strong, of the California Institute of Technology.

This process requires that the glass surface be absolutely clean; so clean that the final contamination is blown off by a bombardment of electrons and ions. The next step is to deposit the aluminum, almost an atom at a time, evenly over the surface. This is done by placing the mirror in a high vacuum. Aluminum is coated on a tungsten wire of just the right size and shape, and the wire is then heated electrically until the aluminum evaporates and collects like a vapor on the cooler surface of the mirror.

The surface produced by this method is practically as bright as a new silver coating. It soon develops an invisible coating of aluminum oxid which protects it, and thus enables aluminum to outlast many coats of silver, which tarnish easily and have to be renewed.

The biggest mirror so far coated by this process is the thirty-six-inch reflector of the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, California, which was successfully surfaced by Doctor Strong. It will be somewhat more of a job to apply aluminum to the 200-inch mirror, but the difficulties are mainly ones of engineering.

The discovery of this process represents a great advance because silver, in addition to tarnishing easily, has many astronomical drawbacks. It reflects the visible rays of light somewhat better than aluminum, but it fails to stop the ultra-violet rays almost entirely. This non-visible kind of light is of extreme importance in revealing the states of matter in stars and nebulæ, but a telescope with a silvered mirror can tell us little about them. Aluminum, on the other hand, reflects ultra-violet rays well.

The usefulness of aluminum for mirrors will not be limited in future to telescopes, however. Engineers recently told the Illuminating Engineering Society of a process developed by Dr. R. B. Mason, of the Aluminum Research Laboratories, for making bright aluminum reflectors and mirrors which have nearly the same reflecting power as ordinary glass silver-coated mirrors, and with many advantages which such mirrors do not have.

Doctor Mason's mirrors are made by immersing a polished sheet of aluminum in an electrolytic bath and passing a direct current through it, the reflector serving as the anode, or positive electrode. Impurities in the metal surface which lower the reflectivity are dissolved out by the action of the current, leaving a bright surface. After the face of the mirror has been thus brightened, it is immersed in a second bath, where a thin, protective coating of invisible aluminum oxid is deposited upon it.

Engineers expect that such mirrors will soon be widely used as reflectors for lighting equipment, such as for floodlighting, spotlights, indirect store and office lighting fixtures, factory lighting reflectors, and even as mirrors in homes. Aluminum mirrors in the home will save many a householder from worrying about the seven-years-of-bad-luck superstition, for they will be unbreakable.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Pushing Assyrian History Back 1,500 Years

A Recently Found Clay Tablet, Little Larger Than a Man's Hand, Tells of Kings Who Ruled 4,300 Years Ago

That ancient, interesting and until recently somewhat mysterious race, the Assyrians, is now acquiring a definite place in history through the tireless and surprizingly successful efforts of archeologists who have been digging up the ruins of their abandoned cities and translating the records left there by long-forgotten hands.

One of the most important of these discoveries has been announced by Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. It is a clay tablet, not much larger than a man's hand, closely covered on both sides with the peculiar cuneiform writing of the Assyrians. The writing contains a chronological list of ninety-five kings of Assyria, going back 1,500 years into the misty past from Ashur-nirari V, who reigned from 753 to 746 B.C. to rulers who governed the Assyrians 4,300 years ago, in 2400 B.C.

The find was made on a site about fifteen miles from the modern town of Mosul, which faces ancient Nineveh on the opposite side of the upper Tigris. Its unusual importance is best judged by the fact that archeologists had previously known the names of only three or four kings earlier than 1000 B.C., and these names were unrelated either to contemporary history or earlier or later rulers. On the new tablet it is shown that Ushpia, the earliest Assyrian king whose name was previously known, is actually the last of a dynasty of nine kings who preceded him. Beginning shortly after 2000 B.C. the tablet states the number of years that each king ruled, thus furnishing a complete, chronologically detailed chapter in our knowledge of Assyrian history.

The tablet was found in the ruins of the library built by the great king Sargon II in his palace at a place which is now called Khorsabad. The palace is being excavated by the Irak Expedition of the Oriental Institute. Sargon II, who ruled the Assyrians during the latter part of the Eighth Century B.C., had a son, Sennacherib, who is much better known to Bible students than his father.

After the death of Sargon the residence at Khorsabad was deserted, and some one, possibly Sennacherib, moved the library to Nineveh, fifteen miles north. Luckily, before the library was moved, someone misplaced the priceless tablet. It was picked up out of the rubbish now lying over the site of the ancient edifice by Gordon Loud, who is in charge of the excavation work being done on the palace of King Sargon.

The tablet is the property of the Irak Government, which has agreed to lend it to the Oriental Institute until it has been copied, studied and fully translated for the use of historians. This exacting work will be done by Prof. Arno Poebel of the Oriental Institute.

Courtesy Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

The names and dates of ninety-five Assyrian kings

Combating Carbon Monoxid

One of the results of carbon monoxid poisoning is swelling of the brain. Because physicians have not known about it, and hence have failed to treat this condition properly, many monoxid victims have died when they might have been saved. This discovery was made during a three-year investigation by the United States Public Health Service and the Bureau of Mines, and was recently reported to the American Society for the Prevention of Asphyxial Deaths by Dr. R. R. Sayers of the Public Health Service.

Both carbon monoxid poisoning and oxygen deficiency were found in animal experiments to produce injuries to the brain cells and the central nervous system; hence the action of carbon monoxid is simply that of suffocation or asphyxiation and not a special poisoning effect as some have believed. The proper treatment, Dr. Sayers pointed out, should include the prompt administration of oxygen, or oxygen mixed with carbon dioxid, and further measures to relieve swelling and pressure in the brain. Blood transfusions, sometimes resorted to in the past, should be avoided, since they tend to increase brain pressure. The correct procedure, Dr. Sayers discovered, is to avoid giving all fluids, including water, and to reduce body fluids by such methods as catharsis, lumbar puncture or bleeding.

This practical information will undoubtedly save many thousands of lives, for asphyxial deaths, especially from carbon monoxid, are on the increase in this country. Our autos generate great quantities of it; incomplete combustion of all kinds produces carbon monoxid. It should not be confused with its practically harmless relative, carbon dioxid.

Science Snap-shots

Copper, one of the earliest known metals, is now reaching out for greater fields of usefulness. Metallurgists reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers recently that copper is now being produced commercially in foil and sheets thinner than tissue paper, and in wire only one quarter as thick as a human hair. Three and a half pounds of copper, engineers estimated, would produce enough such wire to cross the continent.

* * * *

Four atomic fragments have now been discovered, the electron, proton, positron and neutron. There may soon be another if a prediction made by Dr. R. M. Langer, physicist of the California Institute of Technology, works out. He believes there must be a fifth particle, electrically neutral like the neutron, but much lighter in weight. If found, its name will probably be named "neutrino," or little neutron.

* * * *

Flivver air-planes. Will we have them in this country soon? Eugene Vidal, director of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, found through a survey that there is a large potential market for planes selling at $700, but aeronautical engineers are inclined to doubt whether aircraft of sufficient sturdiness and power for private use could be built at that figure. H. S. Cocklin, who has aided in designing navy planes, recently declared that the aluminum alloy alone needed for a small metal plane would cost $360—more than half the proposed selling price, and not counting anything for engine, propeller, manufacturing and assembling costs, sales expense or profit.

* * * *

Racketeering and extortion are by no means a product of our own particular civilization. The American Museum of Natural History, New York, has just acquired a series of Mexican codices dealing with the period following the Spanish conquest, revealing the extortionate practises of Martin Cortez, son of the conqueror of Mexico, in dealing with the subjugated Indians. The codices consist mainly of appeals by the Indians against gouging.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York's War on Fire-Trap Tenements

Swift Action by the City Administration Follows the Burning to Death of Fifteen People in Two Weeks; "Rookeries" to Be Demolished, and Slums Cleaned Up

CALAMITY is often the finger-post of reform. It is the stolen horse that points the moral for the unlocked stable. In 1911, 146 women and girls jumped to their deaths to show why doors should be made to open outward and fire escapes be made strong enough to serve their purpose. That sacrifice was the result of the Triangle Waist Company fire in New York City. It was due directly to inadequate ordinances governing fire risks in "fire-proof" buildings and to a division of authority which prevented the proper enforcement of such laws as were in existence. The city fire department had repeatedly asked for the establishment of a Bureau of Fire Prevention, with power to instal auxiliary fire apparatus and to insist upon the erection of suitable fire escapes. But the request got nowhere until these women and girls jumped 100 feet to the pavement and with their scorched and broken bodies showed the way.

A young woman taking tea with some friends in Washington Square watched the flaming picture. From that night she set out to flag a new day. With others, Miss Frances Perkins, now Secretary of Labor, worked until the State Legislature passed thirty-two bills designed to safeguard industry from fire and accident. Legal artifice could not stay the demands of a stricken city—146 victims in a single day were enough.

Photographs © International and Acme

A funeral pyre for eight. (Inset) Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post

A Triumphal Sacrifice

Now, twenty-three years later, fifteen people burned to death in one short fortnight in old-law tenements have achieved another triumphal sacrifice. The Administration and the people of New York say that these fire-traps must be destroyed. Fifteen victims in two short weeks is enough. There are 67,000 such rookeries inviting tenants to cheap lodging and possible death, according to Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post. Into them is crowded about one-fourth of the city's population. These tenements exist under an old moratorium on enforcement of certain sections of the fire and building codes, now withdrawn after four mothers, one father and ten children were sacrificed for legal indulgence. Even so, it is reported that one of the buildings had no less than twelve "violations" brought against it by previous administrations for reasons now lost in the obscurity with which graft and corruption surround their deeds. Mr. Post found 19,000 violations of tenement regulations piled up in his office when he took it over.

The heart-breaking challenge was accepted by the Administration. Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner Post promptly declared war against the menace of the slums. The fire and building codes are to be enforced regardless of the cost to the landlords. Buildings found unfit for human habitation will be condemned out of hand.

But it would be bootless to remove the slums and provide no housing for the homeless. That will be the problem of the new Municipal Housing Authority, which has $25,000,000 of Federal money for slum clearance and rehousing. Decent homes at rents the present slum dwellers can pay will be the goal.

It would be unjust, however, to condemn the landlords of the slums en masse. No general indictment can be drawn. Many of the properties are held only for a future possible capital value, and their owners are financially unable to improve them or to destroy and build anew. Social advance costs money, and landlords should not be beggared in the process. The problem is not simple.

Its solution begins, however, with the demolition of buildings dangerous to life and health. Taking with him two carloads of reporters and photographers, Commissioner Post began by condemning two tenements and notifying their inhabitants that they would have to move. A sign on one, "three and four-room apartments to let, with all improvements," was still hanging after the Tenement Commissioner left a notice over the doorway that the building was "dangerous to life and health." Crowds gathered around him when they learned the nature of his errand.

Squalid Conditions

"Come on with me, Commissioner," said one. "You ain't seen nothin' yet." Entering the building, the Commissioner found squalor, filth, disrepair, unflushable toilets, fifteen feet of dirt at the bottom of an air-shaft, burst pipes and a stench that made him glad to reach the outside again. In the other building the hallways were without light and the visitors were enveloped in fog. They learned that until three days before icicles had hung from the hallway ceilings, that water ran down the stairs when it rained and that one of the tenants was in the habit of carrying an umbrella in the hallway to save her from the ceiling drip and that there was no central heating.

Yet, these filthy, squalid quarters were home to the tenants. "I could holler when I think about having to move," said one woman. She rubbed her hand on the wall of a bedroom. "You see this woodwork—I just got through scrubbing it clean last Christmas."

"Sure, I would like to live on Riverside Drive, maybe, but what the hell!" exclaimed another, unemployed for a year. "This ain't so bad when you are used to it." Yet, is it well that people should become used to scum and vermin? Story has it that a returned soldier objected to delousing. He had become accustomed to his guests.

One family had a good word for the landlords. If tenants were unable to pay the rent it was quite understandable that it was impossible to make repairs. Landlord and tenant were companions in misfortune.

But a new day is breaking.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Seeking to Improve Motion-Picture Standards

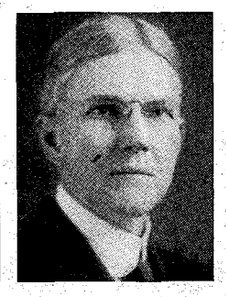
"YOU get some ideas from his actin'. You learn how to pull off a job, how he bumps off a guy, an' a lotta t'ings."

The boy had seen a melodramatic motion-picture in which there was plenty of gun-play. He was a delinquent, and it was held that the movies had been the chief cause of his delinquency. But there is some difference of opinion on this point. Other psychiatrists maintain that the child is the sum of all his experiences, that he is influenced equally by home-life, parents, church, school, motion-pictures and all other agencies entering into his environment and upbringing. To lay the blame for delinquency on motion-pictures, then, is to ignore all other causes that may have contributed to his dereliction. It may have been his home-life that drove him to the outlet of crime.

Acme

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge

Bishop Francis J. McConnell



Dr. Worth M. Tippy

© Underwood

Mrs. August Belmont

Perhaps we shall learn more about the actual effect of motion-pictures on character from the activities of the Motion-Picture Research Council and the National Board of Motion-Picture Review, both of which see a tremendous cultural and educational agency in the motion-picture and have set out to improve both the offerings and the public taste. The method of the one is to eliminate block-booking and blind-selling—trade devices by which the producers force theater managers to buy pictures in large blocks before they are produced—and thus give the exhibitor freedom of choice. The method of the other is to select and classify pictures suitable for various ages, but without resort to censorship.

Nation-wide Organization

Both organizations have recently added to their membership. Mrs. August Belmont, the former Eleanor Robson, one of the most popular of American actresses, has accepted the active presidency of the Motion-Picture Research Council. Long interested in the stage and screen and a leader in philanthropy and social betterment, she will cooperate with Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, who now becomes honorary president of the Council. Under her leadership a nation-wide organization will be built up and the Council will carry on its program of helping to give communities the right to select the motion-pictures they wish to see and to promote the use of the films along educational and cultural lines. Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the late President, has accepted the honorary vice-presidency of the Council. She is said to be especially interested in the work of the Council as it affects children.

According to the Payne Fund research on the movies, which was sponsored by the Motion-Picture Research Council, more than 11,000,000 children under fourteen and more than 28,000,000 children under twenty-one attend motion-pictures weekly. The research shows that 70 per cent. of the subjects treated in the pictures are crime and love as interpreted by the movies, which Dr. W. W. Charters of Ohio State University, director of the research, characterized as "a sorry lay-out for children." It is from a summary of the Payne Fund report by Henry James Forman that we quoted the opening sentence of this article. Mr. Forman's interpretation of the report (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 13, 1933) was practically an indictment of the motion-picture as being contributory to juvenile delinquency and emotional debauch.

But Dr. A. A. Brill, one of the country's foremost psychiatrists and psychoanalysts, in a review of the Forman report in *The National Board of Review Magazine*, says that "our well-meaning 'would-be' reformers forget that the impression of the occasional criminal movie is heavily counterbalanced by the moral precepts imparted by parents, religion, and social fear," and he declares that "no normal person can be influenced by the movies to do anything wrong that is normally foreign to him . . . Those defectives who are criminally inclined need no movies or hypnotism to influence them into burglaries or rape . . . To be good, one must experience the bad. The movies are the safest vicarious experience for normal young men and women. The movies not only entertain them, but give them a good education in mastering the vicissitudes and hardships of life, which they might have to overcome at the expense of greater cost."

Which, however, is not to be taken as a condonation of cheap vulgarity and sex perversion in pictures, which were roundly denounced by Will H. Hays himself in his report for 1932. It is clear, then, that the motion-picture industry has a part to play in improving the films. In this it will continue to receive the voluntary cooperation of the National Board of Review, which has added to its ranks Bishop Francis J. McConnell, former president of the Federal Council of Churches, who is regarded as one of the most outstanding of all American Methodists, and Dr. Worth M. Tippy, executive secretary of the Department of the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council.

The chairman of the National Board of Review is Dr. George W. Kirchwey, former Dean of the Columbia University Law School and well-known criminologist. The Board, which has no connection with the motion-picture industry, is opposed to legal censorship and in favor of the constructive method of selecting the better pictures. It publishes classified lists of them, furnishes information about them, and attempts to build up audiences and support for them through voluntary community groups, who cooperate with the local exhibitors. The board is not a repressionist, dictatorial or propagandist organization. It has no brief for the "reform group," and is under the influence of no church body. It finds its rule of practise "in American common sense."

Censorship Opposed

So far as these groups can cooperate, then, the child and his parents will be guarded against what is plainly obscene and debauching. Whether churches and reform agencies will be satisfied with an effort short of censorship is another question. A bill to abolish State censorship of motion-pictures is now in the New York State Legislature. It is supported by the National Council on Freedom from Censorship, unit of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Censorship of motion-pictures is required in only six States—Kansas, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New York. In Massachusetts films for Sunday use are censored.

W.C.T.U. Anniversary

The Women's Christian Temperance Union celebrated its sixtieth anniversary by meeting in New York and announcing a new drive to convert the nation to prohibition. "We will not quit until the liquor traffic quits," was sounded as the keynote of the new drive.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, international president, charged that the bootlegger is "still flourishing." She also protested that liquor dealers constantly solicit her for her patronage. "One liquor dealer," she said, "had the nerve to call me up and tell me that he would be glad to give me a case of champagne, because I would like it so much I would become a regular customer."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Theater Perturbed by the Dickstein Bill

Restriction of Foreign Talent Is Aim of Proposed Legislation, But Analysis Reveals That the "Alien Menace" Is Only 6 Per Cent. of the 405 Present "Legitimate" Principals

NATIONALISM in the form of the Dickstein bill rears its head in the theater. This bill is a restrictive measure dealing with alien actors and closing the door against all who cannot be classed as persons of "distinguished merit" and "superior talent." Decision as to the status of such will be in the hands of the Labor Department of the Government. The House Immigration Committee debated the proposal with representatives of the New York theater, principally described as "legitimate," and some bitter things were said against the measure.

Equity, which is concerned about unemployment among its members, endorsed the bill, but would favor the entry of complete companies whose immediate departure would follow the run of their play. Frank Gillmore, Equity's president, insisted that aliens with only normal talent should not be allowed to enter in times like these. Robert T. Haines of the Lambs Club was convinced that American actors were competent to "convey convincingly all nationalities." Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, seemed to share his view for he is quoted as saying that he saw no reason why alien talent is necessary to "imitate" Shakespeare on the American stage. Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, was standing with his fellow citizens and thereby introduced a sectional element. It became apparent when Mr. Dies asked, "What is this Guild anyway?" pinning the Theater Guild as a thing of purely local importance. "Whenever an American actor can be hired that actor should be hired," Mr. Celler maintained, "but there are parts that call for alien actors." Enactment of the measure, he insisted, would be "like taking colors from an artist."

Performers From Abroad

The names of brilliant performers of alien origin or nationality were brought into the discussion to show how the stage and screen have been benefited by their presence—George Arliss, Marie Dressler, Charles Chaplin, Clive Brook, Garbo, and Mary Pickford. But Representative Carl M. Weideman, Democrat, of Michigan, said he was "unwilling to have Lynn Fontanne and Charlie Chaplin taking our American millions out of this country and keeping American-born actors out of work," ignoring the American marriage of one and the tax assessment of the other.

Lawrence Langner of the Theater Guild stood up for the Americanism of the New York managers, at the same time he pointed out that without foreign talent more theatrical unemployment would result. But the crux of the opposition to the bill, according to Mr. Langner is in taking away from the manager the choice of his players. "We don't want to go to the Labor Department to cast our plays." He decried the function of determining "distinguished" or "superior talent" by labor officials or consular attachés, putting so important a matter into the hands of inexperienced agencies.

White Studio

Gladys Cooper

Appearing in "The Shining Hour"

Variety (New York) seems to confine the tempest to a teapot in pointing out that only twenty-four British actors were appearing in New York two weeks ago among the 405 principals on the boards. The alien menace was thus 6 per cent. The average number was only fifteen before the opening of "The Shining Hour," "The Wind and the Rain" and "Richard of Bordeaux." The first is practically all-English; the other two having both alien and native actors.

The present immigration laws are said to permit any alien to enter the country by his statement that he is a professional actor, and many come in this way to swell the ranks in Hollywood. Brock Pemberton, the producer, is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* as saying that the Dickstein bill hits the theater when in reality it is aimed at the movies. He gave recent instances of where, under the proposed bill, the lightning might have struck.

"Granted that some inexperienced and untalented small-part players slip in under the present lax rules and displace native sons, the current season has furnished several examples of alien actors who, through lack of experience abroad, would be barred from playing here to the detriment of the theater and its economic set-up. In this category are Stephen Haggard, the English juvenile recently acclaimed in 'Come of Age'; Marjorie Fielding, playing in 'The Shining Hour,' and Tonio Selwart, the young German who is in the lead in 'The Pursuit of Happiness.' Mr. Haggard was not established on the English stage due to his youth, Miss Fielding was a provincial player without a London engagement, Mr. Selwart was playing small parts with Miss Le Gallienne's company. All were indispensable to their rôles and plays.

Strict Interpretation

"In my own experience I cast three road companies of 'Strictly Dishonorable,' once the male lead had been set by Tullio Carminati, himself a star in his native Italy, with three young and comparatively unknown and inexperienced alien actors—Edward Raquello, a Pole; Lino Manzoni, an Italian, and Caesar Romero, a Cuban. Under a strict interpretation of Mr. Dickstein's amendment none of these would have been allowed to play here."

In the brief presented by the motion-pictures it was emphasized that personalities make motion-pictures and any restriction on the development of new talent either foreign or native would place a handicap on the industry which would jeopardize the livelihood of thousands of American workers. The motion-picture industry, being international in scope, with the finest pictures practically controlled by American companies, could not hope to maintain the preeminent position in foreign lands without foreign talent.

Securing the Bliss Collection

Without publicity the Museum of Modern Art, New York, has secured an endowment of $600,000. By this act it has clinched the possession of the Lizzie P. Bliss collection bequeathed to it on the condition that it secure the museum's perpetuity by raising an endowment of a million. Trustees of the estate, owing to the hard times, reduced this amount to $750,000. The dead-line was March 12, and as the required sum was so nearly reached, Cornelius N. Bliss, brother of the testator, deeded the art collection to the Museum with the understanding that efforts will continue to complete the sum.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Textile Treasures at Cooper Union

A Splendid Representation of Persian Silks and Tapestries, Some Unique, Is Inspiration for Students of Decorative Arts

An eleventh century square of tapestry, woven in Bagdad, is the chief treasure of this department in the Cooper Union Museum, for it is the only piece of its kind in the entire world. No other museum in the United States has so adequate a representation of Persian silks and tapestries, as inspiration for those studying the arts of decoration. The Persian textiles, acquired from the Badia Collection of Barcelona, the Vivis Collection of Madrid, and the Stanislas Baron Collection of Paris was presented to the museum by J. Pierpont Morgan.

The unique Bagdad tapestry, shown in our illustration, is woven on a gold ground and pictures two mourning women drinking, according to the custom of their country, at a tomb. Their costumes are richly colored in red and green, interwoven with gold, and the goblets from which they drink are carefully shaped. Green, gold, red and dark blue intermingle in the border design.

Dr. Phyllis Ackerman, who is assisting her husband, Arthur Upham Pope, in preparing a "Survey of Persian Art" for the American Institute of Persian Art and Archaeology, points out that this unique piece is one of the very few examples of the richest quality tapestries of the early middle ages, and contributes in a great measure to an appreciation of the elegance of the life of its country. Dr. Ackerman furnishes this bit of history:

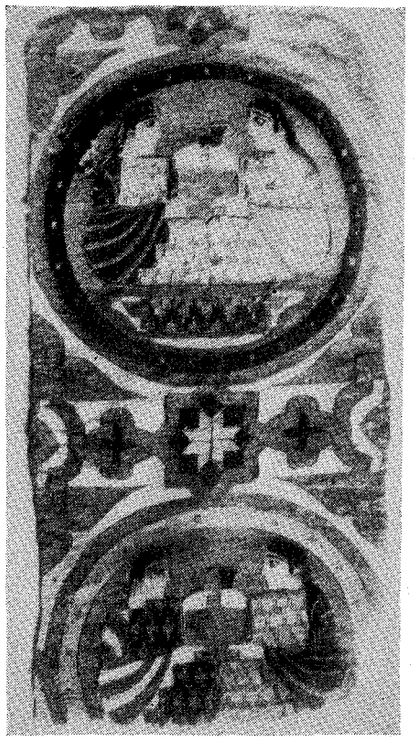
"From about the beginning of the sixth century there was a great flowering in the textile art. There was the influence of the Sasanians, who had come into power about 226 A.D. There were the Byzantines, who began to weave at about the same time and established court looms. The older Syrian looms were also stimulated, largely by the fact that there was plenty of silk to work with. Previously it had been necessary to import silk from China, but by this period, the West had learned the closely guarded secret of the cultivation of the silk worm.

"All three—Persia, Syria, and Byzantium—were competing in the development of technique, styles, and ideas. The development came to its height about 800 A.D. in the reign at Bagdad of Haroun al Raschid, the khalif at whose court the 'Tales of a Thousand and One Nights' were told. This ruler brought weavers from other countries, so that the work of the three schools became centered there."

The only real Sasanian piece in America is also in the Cooper Union Museum. It dates from the sixth or early seventh century. It has a complex lattice design in light green on a dark blue-green background. A cock in a circle, worked in gold silk thread is repeated alternately with a tree motif in the lattice work.

Other rare and interesting pieces are in the museum. There is a silk textile from an earlier phase in Syria which was the last flowering of the Hellenistic textile art. Not more than a dozen such pieces exist in the world.

The last great movement in the development of fine Persian textiles was during the reign of Shah Abbas, a contemporary of



Drinking at the Tomb
11th Century Persian Tapestry

Queen Elizabeth of England. Red and white are the colors of this period. The Cooper Union example illustrates the popular tale of "Leila and the Poet." It is the story of the poet who, loving a princess, went to live with the animals in a forest to console himself. Several episodes are shown, in one of which the Princess Leila comes to the forest to find him. Altho much of the silver has worn away, the piece is still vivid and beautiful. It is one of the superb examples of the kind of textiles in use in the period.

The Asian textile art passed into Europe through Sicily and Spain, the latter country producing a wide variety of textiles of very fine quality on looms established by the Moors.

"One of the fine examples of this phase at Cooper Union shows a purely Eastern motif which had a history of nearly 5,000 years before it was set down on Western looms. Purely Spanish, yet retaining its Eastern character, it represents the culture of the Islamic and Persian peoples in its first European home."

Hitler Frowns on Jazz

Young Germany is not singing jazz. Hitler has "strenuously discountenanced" it, reported Leigh Henry in *The New English Weekly* (London). The songs of Nazi Germany are "utilitarian," something of "social service." "It unites them in team-spirit, team-action, unified impulse." Hitler is a music lover and especially devoted to Wagner, and looks upon jazz as "an expression of neurasthenia, debilitating to youth exposed freely to its down grade influence." Of course his argument falls in with his racial prejudices as may be seen in Mr. Henry's further analysis of jazz:

"Nostalgic in origin, the product of an American negroid population of expropriated—too civilized to return to Africa, too undeveloped to fit into American modernity—the mood of plantation song, spiritual and 'blues' attracted the equally nostalgic Hebrew. He developed it. It became a hybrid of two races sighing for a lost homeland, creating a melancholic one of the lamenting mind. Broadway did the rest.

"It is not the place to discuss the idea that the Hebrew's sense of persecution, following centuries of nomadry, used jazz as a means of revenge, to debilitate the Gentile. The idea is held by many anti-Semites. Others feel that Hebrew sentiment, probably subconsciously, has reacted against the necessity for assimilation caused by migration among strange peoples. They feel that the Hebrew uses jazz and like methods to iron out racial differences and to produce a general neurasthenia in which Hebrew influence may ascend among peoples.

"The idea has been lent color by the fact that the leading jazz composers are mainly Jewish—Gershwin, Kern, Confrey, Youmans, and many more. What does matter, however, is that products of Broadway and Charing Cross Road have afflicted modern youth with a form of St. Vitus' dance, a neurosis; and that the sentiment instilled by jazz tends to negation and cynicism. Consider some recent refrains:

"'Not a Ghost of a Chance for Me'; 'You've Got Me Cryin' Again'; 'It's Rainin' All the Time'; 'What's the Use of Worryin',' 'Let's Put Out the Light an' Go to Bed.' Such spirit is not likely to lead to courage, intrepidity, vitality. For that reason, at least, Hitler's ban is justified."

The Duke of Brabant's French

When the new king of Belgium, then the Duke of Brabant, was a school boy at Eton in England, he was good at English and bad at French, his native tongue, so various English papers have recorded. The Manchester *Guardian* has asserted that in French he stood at the foot of his class. No doubt he has since brushed up.

He was a good football player and got his "House Colors," so his English popularity stood in no hazard. He is the first English schoolboy who ever became a European monarch.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Irving Jaffee, Olympic Speed Skating Champion, *says:*

"It takes healthy nerves and plenty of wind to be an Olympic skating champion. I find that Camels, because of their costlier tobaccos, are mild and likable in taste. And, what is even more important to a champion athlete, they never upset the nerves."

John W. Grout, Office Manager, who hails from Detroit, Mich., *says:*

"An Olympic champion speed skater needs healthy nerves, but a man can't handle a tough office job without healthy nerves, either. Many hours of nagging details and a heavy load of work all tell on the nerves. I smoke Camels steadily . . . all day long . . . and never have to think of nerves. As for taste—Camels have the finest flavor I have ever known."

How are Your Nerves?

If nerves are a problem with you, check up on all your habits that may affect them—your eating, your sleeping, your recreation. And get a fresh slant on your smoking by trying Camels. Much is heard about tobacco quality, so always remember this:

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS than any other popular brand.

Note the way "edgy" nerves become a thing of the past. You can smoke *more* than ever, without a sign of "cigaretty" aftertaste. You'll be delighted to find that Camel's costlier tobaccos do make a difference—to your taste and to your nerves!

Camel's Costlier Tobaccos

Copyright, 1934, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES...NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Don't slow down on our account-

we don't feel the bumps at all!"

■ Remember how grandmother always used to say: "Better go slower. We're getting bounced around"? But that was last year, in the "Pre-Knee-Action Era," before the family bought their new Chevrolet. And now—how things have changed!

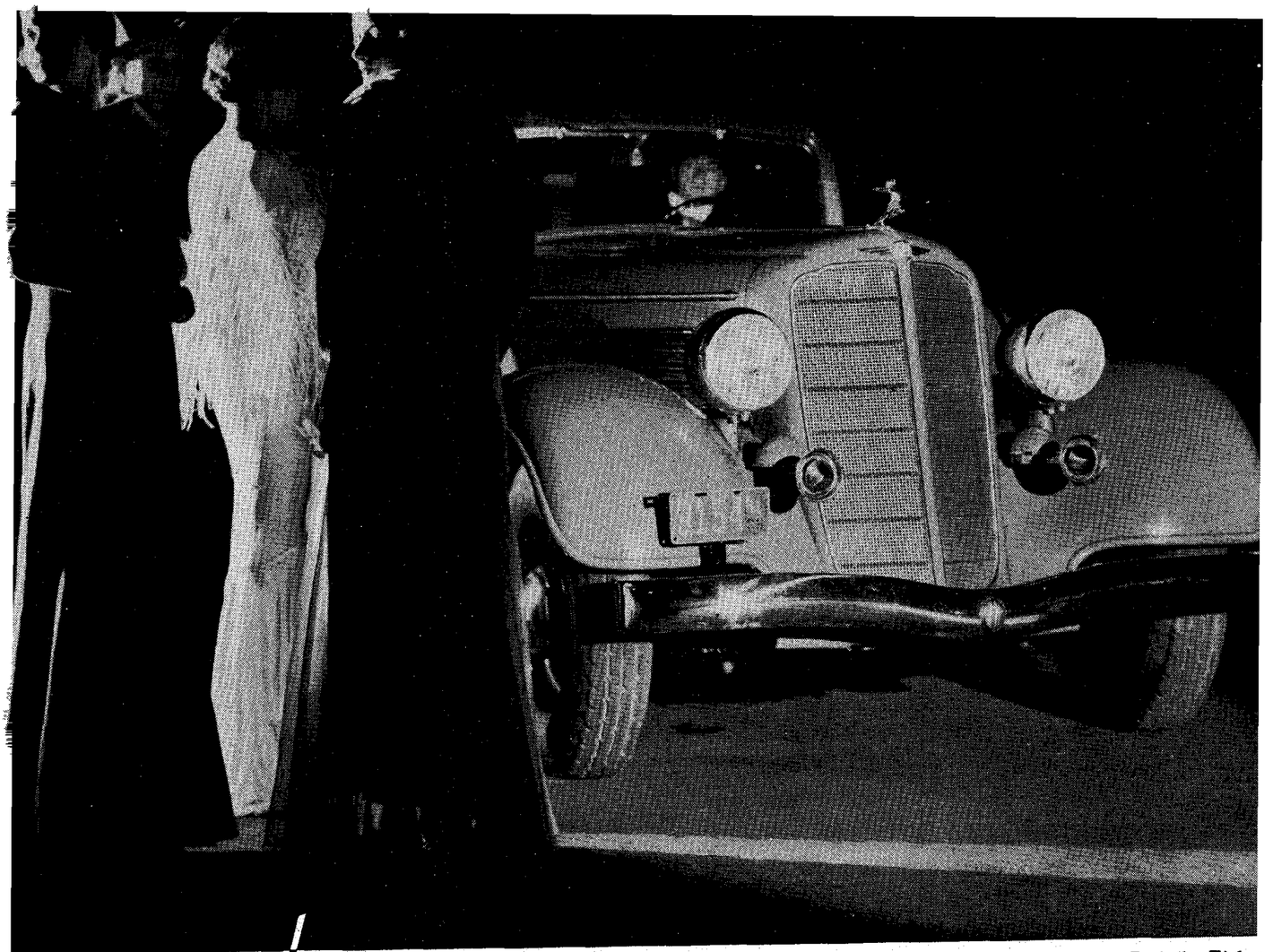
The back seat is one of the rest-spots of the car. Junior sleeps just as soundly as if he were in his crib. Even over rough roads at moderately fast speeds, there's nothing to worry about. Everyone can relax. Chevrolet has taken care of *that!*

Knee-Action wheels absorb bumps and jolts, end all the old bouncing-up-and-down in the back seat. Larger Fisher bodies provide extra roominess, front and rear—extra space to move around in, and keep comfortable. New and larger cable-controlled brakes make the car safer; a new Y-K frame makes it stronger, more durable. The 80-horsepower engine runs quietly without seeming to work hard, even at 80 miles an hour. And speaking of this engine, have you heard about the thing that Chevrolet is proud of most this year? Despite the car's longer wheelbase, despite its greater weight and a 23% increase in power, *it uses even less gasoline than last year's Chevrolet.* And that, as thousands know, was a real record-breaker when it came to "miles per gallon!"

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH. *Low Delivered Prices and Easy G. M. A. C. Terms*

Drive it only 5 miles and you'll never be satisfied with any other low-priced car
CHEVROLET MASTER SIX SEDAN • A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE
FOR 1934
CHEVROLET

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



. . . *Body by Fisher*

Beauty Enriches a Famous Value . . .

In a time of new ideas, new desires and new needs, there is a glorious new motor car to meet them—the Buick of 1934.

For in these new Buicks, artists and designers have created new beauty—modern, yet in excellent taste; with captivating lines which flow and merge in perfect windstream harmony.

Engineers have labored long to invent a new kind of ride—the ride that surpasses and dwarfs even the finest you may have known—the luxurious gliding ride as only Buick gives it.

In every way, the new Buicks are in perfect tune with the vital times in which we live. Present in them is all that engineering has found good, plus advancements which, by comparison with yesterday, take on the character and importance of the revolutionary.

Appraise the new Buick in your own way. As you do the same with other cars, you will find yourself measuring them all by this one. And, finally, after you have seen and tested them all—if you wish to be regarded as modern and as a shrewd judge of today's fine values—the new Buick will be your choice.

Buick

FOR 193

AUTOMOBILES · ARE · BUILT · BUICK · WILL · BUILD · TH

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Grand National, a Race Run 'Round the World

This Nearly Century-Old English Steeplechase Classic, the Turf's Stiffest Test for Jumpers, Carries the Sport of Kings to Commoners in Every Country

KELLSBORO JACK, a horse bred in Ireland and owned by a Long Island sportswoman, won the Grand National last year in England and brought to an unemployed New York pastry cook $102,000 on one little $2.50 ticket in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes. Another time, an Italian coffee shop proprietor in London won $1,900,000. Crowned heads and wealthy sportsmen buy these little tickets in bulk and seldom win! Thus, thanks to the wit of the Irish who support their hospitals with a lottery on an English race, the Grand National, sport of kings, belongs to commoners from Singapore to Sauk Center who might never have seen a horse so much as break out of a trot.

This blue top of the world's turf, now second only to the Epsom Derby, had a very humble origin. Back in 1836, William Lynn, proprietor of the old Waterloo Hotel, brought steeplechasing to Liverpool to provide entertainment for his guests. Three years later the "Grand Liverpool Steeplechase," legitimate parent of to-day's Grand National, was incorporated and run for the first time in 1839 by "The Thousand Proprietors," the syndicate that took over Lynn's holdings. And, strange quirk, *Lottery* was the name of the horse that won that first "Grand Steeplechase." The Grand National to-day is a real "lottery" race. It helps but little to follow the forms of the horses entered, items on their training, tips on their condition, their performance. Only six horses have won twice—none three times. Less than twenty favorites have won the National, and two 100-1 shots have come in first—*Tipperary Tim* in 1928, and *Gregalach* out of a record field of sixty-six in 1929.

Not Kind to Favorites

The Grand National course at Aintree, changed but little since *Lottery* won over it, is not kind to favorites. The race as run to-day is four miles, 865 yards in length—twice around the course, over thirty jumps, none more than five feet high. It is generally regarded as the most difficult course in the world—the odds are 5-1 against any horse finishing—but there are Americans who find it a pleasure to ride there. One of the gamest and smallest steeplechase riders that ever wore a boot, George H. (Pete) Bostwick, for five years leading American rider professional or amateur, comments on the National course:

"The brush fences in England look similar to those here in America, but they are stiffer and take more jumping, especially those in the National. They are black in color and usually made of tough birch, well gorsed. Over the English fences, the successful jockeys sit well back on landing—unlike the usual forward seat used over here—because the horse has to make a bigger effort than he would on our American courses. Also, there are many drops on the landing side of the jumps at Liverpool. Then too, because the 'chasing in England usually takes place between the first of September and the last of May, rains keep the going much heavier over there. If your horse makes a mistake in that kind of going, and your weight is not well back in the landing, it is almost impossible to hold the horse on his feet."

The Grand National course is undeniably difficult and there have been many moves suggested to make it less so. However, there has been but one rider killed in the National

Acme

Forbra (left), 1932 winner and well-liked this year, sails over Becher's Brook

—James Wynne, in a three-horse tangle back in 1862. Considering the age of the National and its reputation for danger, that would seem to be a rather reassuring record. David Hoadley Munroe has commented in his book, "The Grand National," an American classic on that English race that manages to be quite entertaining as well as informative:

"A lowering of the fences or any other changes in the physical characteristics would take away the National's greatest asset—that it is the finest test of stamina in the world."

The Grand National has destroyed some thirty horses in its time, but by way of compensation, it has very nearly produced a type—the Grand National horse. And the greatest of these was *Manifesto,* that grand old campaigner that made eight starts and won twice between 1895 and 1904. Just as in the story of the development of the polo mount, horses are now bred and bought *for the Grand National.* English and especially Irish horses excel in the National because they were bred for a purpose.

Three American owned horses have won the National—Stephen Sanford's old *Sergeant Murphy,* A. C. Schwartz's *Jack Horner,* and Mrs. Ambrose Clark's *Kellsboro Jack.* But *Rubio,* a California jumper, was the only American *bred* horse that ever came in first. *Kellsboro Jack,* by *Jackdaw,* one of Ireland's leading sires for jumpers, won the National last year in nine minutes, twenty-eight seconds to break a record that had been set by *Cloister* back in 1893—four and a half miles carrying 163 pounds over thirty fences in just about two minutes more than the record for only four miles *on the flat!* No mere jumper can win the National.

The late Sir Theodore Cook, editor of the London *Field,* wrote: "It has always been my opinion that more horses than riders win the Grand National." As if by way of proof, *Apostasy* lost his rider last year and led *Kellsboro Jack* home by a good length, guided by a sort of "fighter's instinct." And another time *Hall Court,* an "unknown," slipped his rider early and went four miles alone to lead the winner home by a quarter-mile. Most Grand National riders are too heavy to ride in the flat races—the National handicaps a horse, requires them to carry so much weight. This year the 175 pound top weight went to *Gregalach; Apostasy* is among a large group with a favoring bottom weight of 147 pounds. But in so far as possible, that poundage handicap should be "live weight," rider weight; and even the 147 bottom is much too heavy for a flat race rider. The National has produced some great riders—George Stevens was the greatest. He rode five winners in fourteen starts between 1856 and 1871. Some thirty of the winning riders have carried the "Mr." that marked them as amateurs, "gentlemen riders." And five of those rode their own horses in ahead of the field—the grandest thrill a man could ask!

"Pricking" the Winner

The best combination was held out of this year's National—*Kellsboro Jack,* Dudley Williams up. A week ago just as six months ago, the experts were already picking winners from the field that remained: Dorothy Paget's *Golden Miller,* who beat *Kellsboro Jack* and *Delaneige* a few days ago to win the Cheltenham Gold Cup for the third straight year; American J. B. Snow's aptly named *Delaneige,* fourth last year; *Forbra,* 1932 winner; *Alpine Hut,* fifth last year; and *Gregalach,* 1929 winner and a National veteran. *Gregalach* carries top weight this year, which would seem to eliminate him, in view of the fact that only four top weight horses have won out of more than ninety Nationals. Lillian Russell perfected a system for picking winners in the Derby. Try it on the above list: Borrow a hat pin, aim at *Golden Miller,* close your eyes, and jab the hat pin at the list. You might prick the winner. The favorite hasn't won since *Sprig* came home first in 1927. It's high time the experts picked a winner!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Contract Bridge and Conventions Abroad

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team, and Secretary to the International Contract Bridge Union

WHEN, a little over a year ago, the Whist Club of New York, the Portland Club of London and the French Bridge Federation agreed on the laws of contract bridge, many players thought the millennium had arrived. But alas! This international agreement was no more successful in its purpose than has been the League of Nations or the Disarmament Conference. While cordial relations exist among some of the bridge bodies, there is almost open warfare among others. If one goes to the very core of the thing, he will find that most of the quarrels are brought about through excessive fondness for our favorite pastime, and, far from hurting it, they increase the interest on the part of the general public. As for the participants in the controversies, they even derive quite a lot of fun from them.

However, there are small cliques in many countries, that take bridge so seriously that they make a national issue of it and give free rein to chauvinism. There are some such coteries in England whose members, because of the supremacy of American players, and because Culbertson's Approach-Forcing System has been adopted by the majority of players all over the world, rave against every kind of existing system. Others are trying hard to establish a strictly "British" system.

Ephemeral Systems

The first group contends that the use of conventions isn't "cricket" and that the bidding should be left entirely to the imagination. The second group has no better argument than that they don't want anything American and wouldn't like it even if it were good. The result is a steady output of "English" systems, most of which are extremely ephemeral.

Only recently I came across an article written by the inventor of such a system. He apparently could not find anything better to recommend it than that the "R, method" is "entirely British."

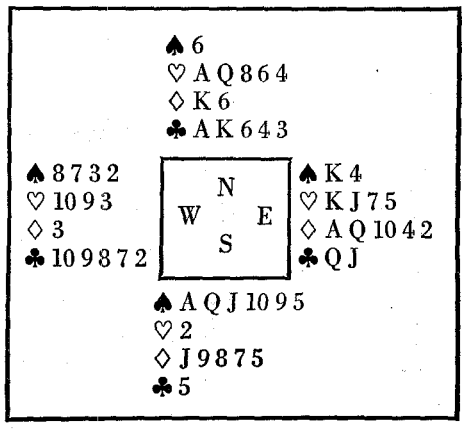
To avoid any misinterpretation I want to make it clear that this amusing attitude toward a card game is taken by only a small minority. The British as a rule are famous for their good sportsmanship and deservedly so. Most players in England and America care only whether a system or a player is good or bad, and are completely indifferent to the nationality of either.

The conditions in France are slightly different, as this is the only country where *plafond*, the oldest variation of contract bridge, is still played by the majority of bridge addicts. In spite of its having been replaced everywhere else by contract bridge, most French clubs and magazines are true to their first love, because plafond is of French origin.

In this connection I quote as follows from a French magazine (it was not a humorous periodical): "Plafond is the game best adapted to the Latin genius." A much better contribution to bridge literature by this magazine is the following "epitaph" to the very much alive Ely Culbertson:

> This proud mortal, while he was still among us,
> Thought himself equal to Roland and the Cid;
> Yet this didn't help him when he reckoned with St. Peter—
> One doesn't enter Heaven with a forcing bid.

A real bone of contention, which threatens seriously to disrupt British-American cooperation is the surprizing and ambiguous decision rendered by the Portland Club on the use of certain conventions. The now famous question asked of the Portland Club's Card Committee was: "If players on one side have announced they are playing a convention under which a particular bid is to be taken to mean that the bidder holds some namable card or cards, can the making of this bid be held to constitute a card exposure during the auction?"



The Portland Club's answer and ruling was:

"Yes, provided that under the announced agreement it constitutes a definite indication and not merely a probability (no matter how strong) that such a card or cards are held."

Storm of Protest

A few antagonists of American bridge interpreted this verdict as prohibiting the four-five no-trump convention which is used for slam bidding. The Portland Club's decision raised a storm of protest all over the world. The arguments against it were, first: that when the International Contract Bridge Code was agreed upon and published, the sponsors stated that "Systems and conventions in bidding are matters with which the laws are not concerned." Second: that the Portland Club alone should not arrogate the prerogatives of a court of last resort for interpreting the laws of bridge, if interpretation is needed; and that it should have consulted the Whist Club and the French Bridge Federation.

As it happened, the Whist Club came out promptly with a statement that it was in absolute disagreement with the Portland Club on this particular point.

That is where the matter rests for the present tho it would seem that the Portland Club is now trying to "get out from under." According to the latest news it has allowed the use of the four-five no-trump convention even in its own club tournament.

Whatever the end of this controversy may be, and irrespective of the future cooperation or opposition among the French, British and American organizations, the popularity of bridge will not suffer.

I do not think there has ever been a pastime—indoor or out—that has been so universally accepted as contract bridge. There are bridge magazines in almost every European country, as well as in India, Argentina, Brazil, Australia and Dutch East Indies. Innumerable bridge books in practically every civilized language have been published and the lack of a Japanese bridge book is explained only by the fact that most bridge players in Japan are familiar with English, and no technical terms for bridge have as yet been coined in Japanese.

"I'm Squeezed"

We owe to Germany the addition of the "President Coup" to the well known Bath Coup, Deschapelles Coup, Vienna Coup and Grand Coup. The first victim was a member of a Berlin bridge club, intimately known as "Herr President." One fine morning at about five-thirty o'clock South was playing a contract of six hearts and after having taken nine tricks and lost one, the following cards remained unplayed: North: diamonds 5 4, clubs A Q; East diamonds Q, clubs K 10; South hearts 5, clubs 9 8; West spades J, clubs 7 3. South played the last trump, discarding a diamond from dummy, and "Herr President" threw in his cards, exclaiming, "I'm squeezed." Not until it was too late, and after a lengthy analysis of the hand, was it discovered that dummy had one card too many, because declarer had not played from it on one of the previous tricks. No squeeze would have been possible without this extra card.

The hand shown in the diagram, another importation from Berlin, offered unusual possibilities to the declarer as well as to the defending players.

South was playing the contract at four spades, and West opened the singleton diamond. East collected the ace and queen of diamonds and played a third diamond, which West trumped with the seven of spades; and the declarer made his contract. The interesting part of the hand is the fact that had West played a small trump and North over-trumped, South would have been defeated. On the other hand, should West's two of spades be allowed to hold the trick, the four-spade contract would still be made.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The telephone on your customer's desk is a permanent salesman for you . . .

EVERY minute of every business day you have a direct path to the ear of almost any customer or prospect. You can gain his attention within two minutes* of the time you take up the telephone . . . and hold it until your sales talk is concluded.

Are you employing *your* telephone to best advantage? Here are some typical results obtained by concerns using Long Distance on an organized basis.

Between frequent trips into the field, an executive of The Brown Company, paper manufacturer, telephones customers from his Chicago office. In one typical period, he made 12 Long Distance calls at a cost of $25, and sold 1000 tons of pulp valued at $75,000. "While the groundwork of these sales had been laid by personal contacts," he said, "the telephone enabled me to complete them at the exact moment the customers were ready to buy."

Recently, a man from South Dakota walked into the office of the district manager of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company to discuss the possible purchase of a Diesel engine.

The deal was not concluded during the interview, and the district manager asked the customer to telephone "collect" from his home when he had reached a decision, even if that decision were unfavorable. A few days later the customer did so, saying he had decided not to buy the engine. However, because of the opportunity which the telephone gave to talk things over, the district manager was able to satisfy the customer's objections and complete the transaction. Result: a $4500 sale which otherwise would have been lost.

Scarcely a day passes that we don't hear of similar interesting results. Won't you allow us to see if *your* company can't benefit in the same way? Just call the nearest office of your local Bell Company. No obligation.

TYPICAL STATION-TO-STATION RATES

From	*To*	*Daytime*	7:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Chicago	Milwaukee	$ .50	$ .40	$ .35
Cleveland	Buffalo	.95	.85	.55
New York	Washington, D.C.	1.05	.90	.60
Atlanta	Miami	2.55	2.10	1.40

** The average time required to reach the distant telephone on all out-of-town calls in the United States last year was 1.5 minutes.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Outwardly they both seem protected

but there's a difference in their resistance!

What accounts for this difference? . . . To all appearances, they seem equally prepared for exposure. They have taken the same *outward* precautions, such as bundling up, wearing rubbers, and carrying an umbrella.

The important difference is in their physical condition—in the amount of *resistance* they have! One takes precautions in advance to keep her resistance built up. The other waits until she begins to feel the weather before thinking of her physical condition.

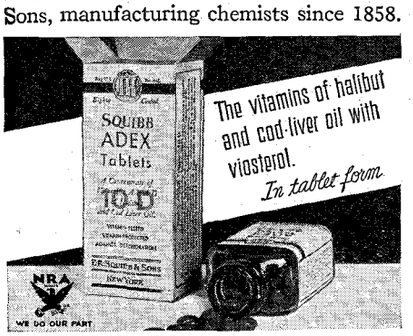
Which description fits you? If you're bothered by exposure, why not try to come through this season more comfortably? Start now with something which aids in building resistance—*Squibb Adex!*

Squibb Adex tablets are a concentrate of the protective vitamins in halibut- and cod-liver oil and Viosterol. They are the *only* product which combines the vitamin values from these *three* important sources.

Each tablet provides 1500 units of resistance-building Vitamin A and 2450 units of sunshine Vitamin D.

Begin to take Squibb Adex tablets now and keep on taking them *every day*. They will help you build the important *inner* defense you need against exposure.

Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D are now available at any good drug store. They are prepared exclusively by E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists since 1858.



Rugby Renaissance in California

Picked Team From the California Rugby Union Defeats Canadian All-Stars To Set a Precedent for Clubs in the East

While plans progress in the East to bring the Cambridge University rugby fifteen to this country to teach Americans the game to the tune of a probable trouncing, news comes from the far West coast that a team selected from the clubs of the California Rugby Union has soundly trounced an invading British Columbia all-star side to the cheery tune of fourteen-three! The visitors had far more experience and they outweighed the Californians by a side total of some 200 pounds, but the native sons literally ran circles around the veteran Canadians.

Funds for Rugby Matches

With the full approval of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, THE LITERARY DIGEST invites those sportsmen among its readers, who would have a part in establishing Rugby in America, to contribute to the financing of the matches which will be played in April.

(Checks should be made payable to: THE LITERARY DIGEST Rugby Fund, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City.)

A chap by the name of Fred Schlicting, who learned the rudiments of rugby this spring, scored six of the Californians' points. However, the day's honors went to a 145-pound back of the red-shirted Californians, Ron Collins, a speedy, lithe youth, who put on a show of blind side work which made even the Canadians marvel. He paved the way for both of Schlicting's scores, and also for the try of "Whitey" Lausten. Then to cap the day, he staged the most exciting play of the game when he squirmed and dodged for thirty yards to place the ball squarely between the goal posts. And three days before, the University of San Francisco side had upset the same fifteen Canadians, eight-three!

It seems that rugby has had a real revival out in California. Back from 1906 to 1914, rugby was *the* game in California, but it is reported that there was never such interest evidenced as there is to-day. There are more than fifteen first rate sides playing under the push of the California Rugby Union. Look at the list: Stanford, California, University of California at Los Angeles, Southern California, Hollywood, Pasadena A. C., Claremont, University of San Francisco, Olympic Club, Lane Hospital, San Francisco Blues, San Jose State, Santa Barbara, Caltech, Barbarians.

And there is one other list that they can be proud of—the fifteen that defeated the Canadian invaders: Lausten, Skinner, Manelli, Taylor, Wood, Fickert, Flood, Campbell, Mason, Collins, Lusten, Tomlinson, Schlicting, Clark, Graff.

One man more than any other is responsible for the renaissance of rugby in California—Harry Maloney, minor sports director at Leland Stanford. Robert Lyman "Dink" Templeton, Stanford track coach and a daily columnist in the San Francisco *Chronicle*—one of the many California sports writers who have demonstrated the power of the press by giving rugger a generous boost—comments on Maloney's record and his plans:

"Last year Stanford brought Pasadena up from the South and made a triumphal journey down there herself. During the Christmas holidays a combined Stanford-California team toured British Columbia and made a success of it.

"At present Harry Maloney is working on no less than four projects: 1. A trip to New York in April for the purpose of meeting Cambridge University, which is coming to the United States for the first time. 2. A summer trip to Australia. 3. A summer trip to Japan. 4. A third stopover on the tour in New Zealand.

"Pipe dreams perhaps. But I'm just thinking that Harry has put over, and successfully put over, every rugby project he ever went into. Numerous trips to Vancouver, of which I myself was a beneficiary twice. Olympic Games teams that won championships in Antwerp and Paris, both being sensational and unexpected victories over the French. His revival of the game after an eight-year lapse, exhuming the body and fooling the kids into thinking it's still alive. No, I wouldn't put anything past that Irishman."

At the present rate of progress, it is not inconceivable that there will be an All-America side in the Rugby Internationals of 1936, Olympic year. For the time being, it is enough to note that California has set a pace that the East will do well to follow.

Johnny Resiner, Stanford's wing three-quarter, hugs the touch-line in the game against the Canadian All-Stars

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Big Ten Basketball Booms

Purdue ended the basketball season by losing a game to fourth-place Illinois, but Purdue's Boilermakers topped the Big Ten conference and set two records. Their total team points for the season reached a new high of 512—the old Big Ten record of 474 points was set by Indiana in 1928. Norman Cottom, Purdue forward, led the individual scorers with 120 points.

Attendance at basketball games out in the Middle West pays tribute to the Federal recovery program as well as to the game's tremendous popularity out there. Over 64,000 fans paid to see the University of Wisconsin's Badgers play their twelve home games this year, some 20,000 more than the marks set in 1932 and 1933. Their record on the road this year, as reported in the University of Wisconsin *Daily Cardinal*, sets a still better record: The eight games away from home drew 52,000, and the game against Minnesota set a conference record of 13,300. The season's total, at home and on the road, reached 107,814—not bad for an indoor game!

Coach Bible and Football

The Literary Digest sent out, some months ago, a questionnaire concerning changes in the football rules to the student editors of one hundred college newspapers. One of the replies was from Irwin Ryan, sports editor of *The Daily Nebraskan*, who now writes as follows:

"Due to the fact that I was unable to locate Coach Dana X. Bible before the deadline for entering the questionnaire, I took the liberty of asking one of his varsity football players Coach Bible's opinion on the rules referred to in the form. I later filled out the blank in accordance with the information I obtained from this man.

"I later learned through Coach Bible that his opinions had been misrepresented to me, and that some of the answers I had entered on the form were false. I therefore wish to correct this wrong impression which is a result of my error, and to remove Coach Bible from the embarrassing position in which he was placed."

Mr. Bible writes that he is quite "ready to accept The Digest's explanation and that of Irwin Ryan, and forget the whole matter."

Sports Calendar

Golf

March 25—Finals of the Open Tournament, Augusta, Georgia.

March 27-29—North and South Open, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

March 31-April 6—North and South Amateur, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Horse Racing

March 29—Spring Meeting Opens, Arlington Downs, Texas.

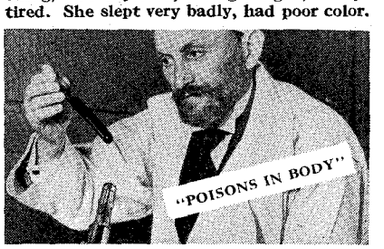
April 2-14—Bowie, Maryland.

Polo

March 31—Finals of the Open Championship, Burlingame Club, San Mateo, California.

DR. SAMUEL MELAMET,
noted French specialist, says:
"She felt drowsy—had poor appetite..."
"Patient was growing weaker . . . I advised yeast . . . her appetite and strength returned quickly."

"LOUISE P., 19 years old, ate hardly anything, was dejected, losing weight, always tired. She slept very badly, had poor color.



"I EXAMINED her carefully . . . made fluoroscope, X-ray and other tests. Found her trouble was constipation. I advised yeast.

"IN A few weeks she had healthy color . . . improved appetite. Her weight became more normal. Once again she was full of energy."

"WHEN PATIENTS SAY, 'Doctor, I feel run-down . . . I can't eat as I used to,' my first suspicion is chronic constipation," states Dr. Mélamet, the eminent consultant on diseases of the intestines.

"Such symptoms as coated tongue, bad breath, general fatigue, and broken-out skin come from sluggish intestines.

"Laxatives give temporary relief at the expense of weakening the intestines.

"Yeast is the natural way to correct constipation. It strengthens intestinal muscles . . . softens waste."

If your food makes you feel drowsy, "heavy" inside, causes you distress . . .

Or if your skin is blotchy, rough, broken out . . . your head aches . . . you toss in your sleep, then, by all means, try Fleischmann's Yeast. Eat 3 cakes a day as directed on the label.

You can get it at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. The richest of all foods in the group of vitamins B, D and G.

It has helped millions regain better health. It should help *you*, too!

"I never miss any Fun now!"

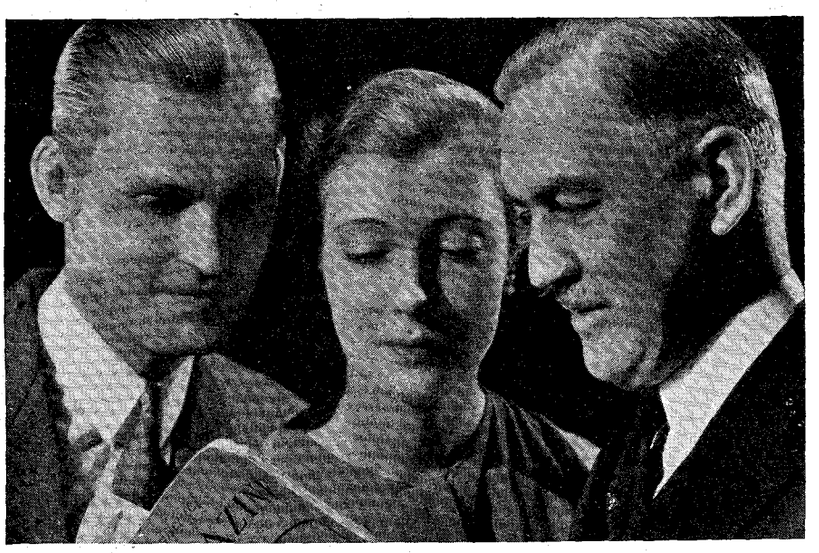
"I was terribly run-down . . . had a lot of headaches, too," *writes* Miss Marthalee Grimes, *Columbus, O.* (right in photo). "I never wanted to go anywhere. Then a friend urged me to try Fleischmann's Yeast.

"My appetite picked up. I have no more headaches. Now I still have pep left after working all day."

Copyright, 1934, Standard Brands Incorporated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR ADVERTISING *has misled some people*



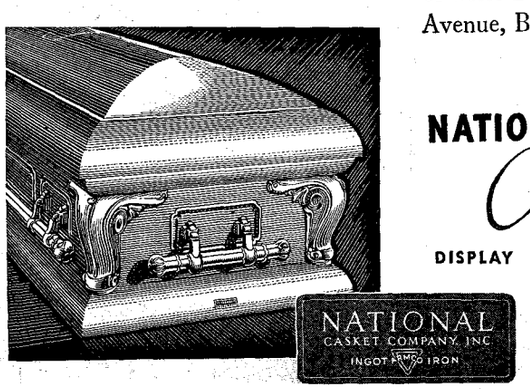
THROUGH our magazine advertisements we have told millions of people about NATIONAL CASKETS. Because National Casket Company is the *only* casket manufacturer so advertising, the idea has arisen that all caskets are NATIONAL CASKETS. This is very far from the truth, and it is important that you realize it.

The National Casket Company does make caskets of every grade, in wood or metal, and at every price. But the only way you can be sure that the casket you choose is a NATIONAL is by looking for the trade-mark on it.

And you *should* be sure. You should remember to look for this trade-mark. Then you will know that the design you have chosen is guaranteed as to material and workmanship by a maker known and respected for more than fifty years.

NATIONAL CASKETS are sold through funeral directors only. If your funeral director has not on hand just the type you want at the price you wish to pay, he can easily get it for you. Isn't it better to insist that he do so, and thus be sure that you are purchasing a product of known quality and value?

Send for our booklet, "Funeral Facts." It contains so much information that you should have against time of need. The all-important question of cost is fully covered. Ask your funeral director for one or more copies, or write Dept. D-3, 60 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.



NATIONAL Casket COMPANY, INC.

DISPLAY ROOMS IN THIRTY CITIES

No. 25925—*A National Armco design. Be sure you see the National Trade-mark on the casket you buy.*

Topics in Brief

WHAT this country needs is a dollar which will be not so much elastic as it will be adhesive.—*Judge.*

IT has been discovered that in giving till it hurts some people are extremely sensitive to pain.—*Montreal Star.*

FUNNY that no Wall Street organizer ever thought to incorporate the depression and sell stock in it.—*Arizona Producer.*

REPORT says Allan Hoover is learning farming from the ground up. How else does one farm?—*Omaha World Herald.*

WHEN he is through with politics, what's to prevent some lake resort from taking the Kingfish on as a sea-serpent?—*Detroit News.*

BESIDES, no public cleaning up of Wall Street can be so complete as Wall Street's cleaning up of the public.—*New Orleans States.*

IF the Federal Government wants to make its alphabetical setups even more confusing it should adopt the Greek alphabet.—*Manchester Union.*

THE world may be growing better and better, but it will be a long while before any of these investigations run out of material. —*San Diego Union.*

EACH member of a French Cabinet, we are informed, enjoys the free use of a motor-car, with chauffeur. But not for long. —*Punch (London).*

IT's much more dignified to say we're moving in cycles rather than running around in circles, altho it comes to about the same thing.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A NUMBER of people are assuring the country that the dollar still contains ten dimes or twenty nickels. The problem is not change, but exchange.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

To be sure, there are critics who are skeptical about what modern penology is doing for prisoners, but, then, there's Dillinger. He came out all right, didn't he? —*Boston Herald.*

IF the Army makes as good a thing out of the air-mail as the private lines did, it will cease to be a burden on the budget. It's getting old enough now to be of some help to Uncle.—*The New Yorker.*

A LONG-RANGE business prophet says that business will be brought back to normal by the fall of the year. Mr. Roosevelt seems to think it will be brought back by the fall of the dollar.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

A NEW photograph shows a picture of the Lake county jail in Indiana with two men armed with rifles standing in front of it. Maybe the birds are on guard to see that Dillinger doesn't sneak back in again. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

The ironic humorist of *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) may have his eye on England but his word travels further afield:

"WHEN THE TIME IS RIPE"

By MacFlecknoe

To the wild-eyed fanatics, the dreamers of dreams,
All times come alike for promoting their schemes.
With the blindness of age, the impatience of youth,
They admit no close season for logic and truth;
And through good or ill fortune, in shadow or sun,
They must hammer away until something is done.

But the practical, hard-headed realist climbs
Into power by observing the signs of the times;
And when housing, and commerce, and peace are his cares,
He has still one eye fixed on the tide of affairs;
With his head full of schemes that may brighten our lives
In the ripeness of time—if it ever arrives.

If war should draw nearer, it seems we must cease,
As grotesquely ill-timed, our endeavours for peace;
Nor while tariffs and quotas are strangling our trade
Can a premature move towards freedom be made;
For all practical statesmen have always contended
That till matters shall mend, they can never be mended.

Per contra, with luck and the turn of the tide,
Unemployment and housing may stand on one side;
Since emergency measures can only proceed
From a crisis produced by exceptional need . . .
To get *anything* done, we must turn, as it seems,
To the wild-eyed fanatics, the dreamers of dreams.

SEA NYMPHS

By John Lee Higgins

The Centaur (Washington), a new poetry magazine, makes its appearance with a gay tribute to nudism:

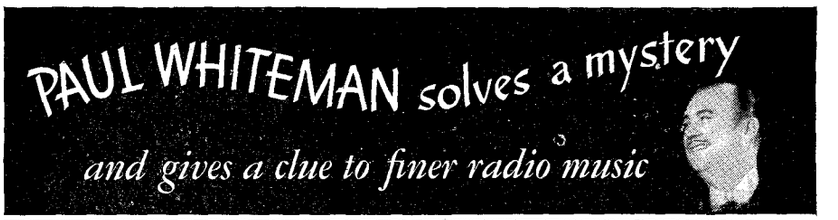
Like ivory trees in the moonlight
nude bathers stand on boulders,
as belated gulls sweep in, fold
pinions, and sink to the sedge.

Over the black moon-water, cool
statues lean, crouch to leap,
curve in luminous arcs, and dip
slenderly under phosphorus stars.

No sound but parted water closing
and the surf moaning wearily as
they slip from upper air, down
the glaucous walls, arrowing
to the under, somber silence.

Down past sleeping monsters and
wraith shapes glimmering, open-eyed,
like round stars in black water.

Down, down the soundless deep
to the rock caves below, to the
lush sea-gardens abloom with
strange leaves and pale flowers.



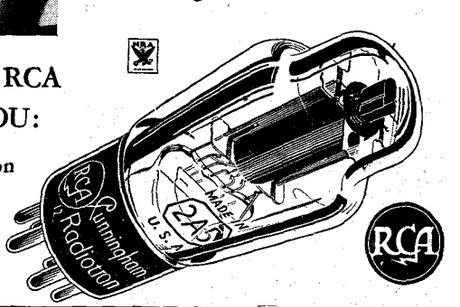
1 ON THE DANCE FLOOR
OH, MR. WHITEMAN, HOW DIFFERENT YOUR MUSIC SOUNDS —IT WAVERS SO ON MY RADIO
STRANGE— IT MUST BE YOUR RADIO
2
HOW WOULD YOU TWO LIKE TO SEE INSIDE A RADIO STUDIO? I'M GOING OVER IN A FEW MINUTES
OH, HOW THRILLING— I'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO SEE THEM BROADCAST
3 IN RADIO CITY
THESE ARE THE BIG RCA TUBES ALL THE LARGE STATIONS DEPEND ON
AND, OF COURSE, OUR ENGINEERS CHANGE THEM REGULARLY TO INSURE THE VERY CLEAREST TONE
4
AHA—MAYBE THAT'S WHAT YOUR SET NEEDS —NEW TUBES
THAT'S THE ONE THING WE FORGOT. THEY'RE ABOUT A YEAR OLD, I'LL HAVE THEM TESTED FIRST THING
5 A WEEK LATER
OH, MR. WHITEMAN, YOUR MUSIC COMES IN FINE ON OUR RADIO NOW. WE HAVE A NEW SET OF MICRO-SENSITIVE RCA RADIO TUBES
THAT'S GREAT— TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT. THEY WANT BETTER RECEPTION, TOO

New life for old Radios!

Quicker start! More power! Better tone! It really means *new life* for your set when you replace old, worn radio tubes with these new Micro-Sensitive tubes by RCA. These are the only tubes *guaranteed* by RCA Radiotron Company to give you 5 important improvements. Have your dealer test your tubes today. Insist on RCA Tubes —and bring back the thrill of radio.

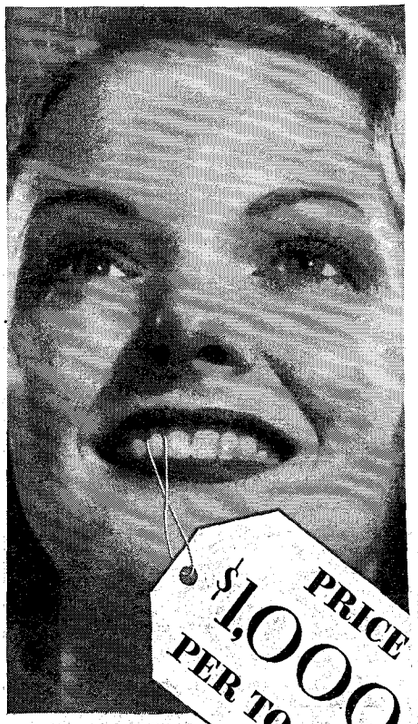
NEW MICRO-SENSITIVE RCA RADIO TUBES GIVE YOU:

1 Quicker Start **2** Quieter Operation
3 Uniform Volume
4 Uniform Performance
5 Every Tube is Matched



RCA Cunningham Radiotron RADIO TUBES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

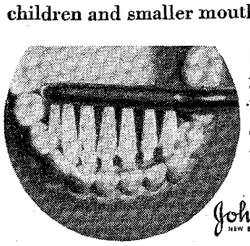


How many teeth can you afford to skip?

• A jury recently placed the value of a tooth at $1000. Whatever price *you* put on your teeth, they're too valuable to lose through neglect. You can't afford a brush that skips a single part of a single tooth.

Tek's Better Shape makes it easy to reach and clean every tooth surface and gum-line . . . even back of your front teeth where bulky brushes miss . . . and where so many dental and bodily ills begin.

Tek, sterilized, Cellophane-sealed and guaranteed. Better Bristles laboratory-selected for purity, resiliency, long-life. Costs no more than old-fashioned brushes. Tek Jr. for children and smaller mouths.



• Tek cleans *all* your teeth . . . even behind your front ones where misfit brushes miss.

Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

Tek
AMERICA'S QUALITY TOOTH BRUSH

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

The New Deal in Europe. By Emil Lengyel. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company; $2.

This is a very instructive book and one which can be enjoyed by the general reader. Its style is simple and pointed, and its author has unusual qualifications. Born in Hungary, he has the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Budapest. A prisoner in the Great War, he was sent to Siberia. Later he was a journalist in Austria. In 1921 he came to the United States, since when he has been a student of international affairs and a publicist of note.

In this volume he sketches the origins and progress of New Deals in Europe, especially in Italy, Germany and Russia, and finally compares these movements with seeds of the New Deal in the United States. The reader will find much information for which he has been looking in an attempt to form an opinion as to how far all of these experiments are part and parcel of the same human impulse.

Mr. Lengyel's conclusions are broad and striking. "The Fascism of Germany and Italy seems to be radically different from the Bolshevism of Russia, but the difference is sometimes more apparent than real, and one does not always know where Fascism ends and Bolshevism begins. Signor Mussolini is maneuvering toward radicalism. . . . As years pass by, Communist Russia's mentality is approximating that of the western world." Like Mussolini, Hitler is also faced with the "dilemma of yielding to an inescapable radicalization or making a last stand against it," thereby compromising his own chances of success.

As to the United States, the New Deal is vitally different from the similar movements overseas. "America's was a purely economic revolution. While in Europe the emphasis was both on political and economic considerations." There are, however, many details in the American plan for which good precedents are found in the programs of the three European dictators, altho with the modifications which this fundamental difference of emphasis would imply: public works, reforestation, shorter hours of work, mortgage relief, price-fixing, industrial codes, self-improvement for off-hours, etc. The author also finds some similarity in the hysteria which had to be manufactured to promote the first five-year plan in Russia and the special psychology needed to make NRA seem all-important. One does, indeed, seem to remember that every facility of propaganda, notably the radio and the screen, was used to din NRA into the consciousness and will of the American people. Thank heaven, our offensive has not all the "fronts" of which Russia can boast. So, we learn, there was a dangerous situation in Russia on the "quality front" when tractors broke down on their trial runs!

Mr. Lengyel's treatment of Germany's new experiment is particularly interesting. He smiles at all the insistence on racial purity. "Adolf Hitler looks far from a Nordic and he is what the Prussians in other times liked to call a 'mere' Austrian." Goebbels, first Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, "looks more like an Oriental Jew than a proud Aryan." Rudolf Hess "was born and raised in Egypt." Alfred Rosenberg "was born and raised in Russia."

Hitler has a stern attitude toward women. At public gatherings he begins his speeches with the salutation "German men," quite ignoring the other sex. Women, so far as possible, are to go back to the home and are not to meddle in the work of the world, which is man's affair. Strangely enough, the women are said to love this attitude. Probably this is because a watchword of the Hitler program has been: "A husband for every girl." Young girls, in particular, cherish Hitler's photograph and are inclined to believe that in his hands the government of Germany has been turned into a matrimonial bureau. They even go so far, so it is said, as to bleach their hair in order "to bring it closer to the Nordic ideal." Nazi gentlemen, according to the author, prefer blondes. "The Nazis' aversion toward the equality of women is allied with their aversion to everything born in Germany's shame."

With the shame of Versailles are associated the social changes instituted by the subsequent German republic. German women seem to be willing to accept this logic. Under Hitler's sway, Nazis would have us believe, Germany has become a land where men are men and women love it.

Worth Reading

While Rome Burns. By Alexander Woollcott (New York: Viking Press; $2.75). New York's former dramatic critic and the radio's town-crier has gathered together the cream of his wisdom and magazine writing.

The Human Side of the News. By Edwin C. Hill (New York: Walter J. Black; $1). Another collection of excellent popular essays, written, in this case, entirely for the radio.

The Fool of Venus. By George Cronyn (New York: Covici-Friede; $3). A fascinating romance of the time of Richard the Lion-Hearted, with the hero a troubadour.

Switzerland on Fifty Dollars. By Sydney A. Clark (New York: McBride; $1.90). A remarkable traveler's guide.

Covering Two Years. By I. V. Morris (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock; $2). An able, special study of a heroine to whom Boston is both emancipation and slavery.

The Valiant Wife. By Margaret Wilson (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). A romantic episode of the War of 1812 by the author of "The Able McLaughlins."

The Mystery of the Fiddling Cracksman. By Harry Stephen Keeler (New York: Dutton; $2). One of the best of this author's mystery stories.

Warpath. By Stanley Vestal (Boston: Houghton Mifflin; $3). A vivid and authoritative account of the Prairie Sioux, focused on their chief, White Bull.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Germany's Soldier-Priest Who Attacks Nazi "Paganism"

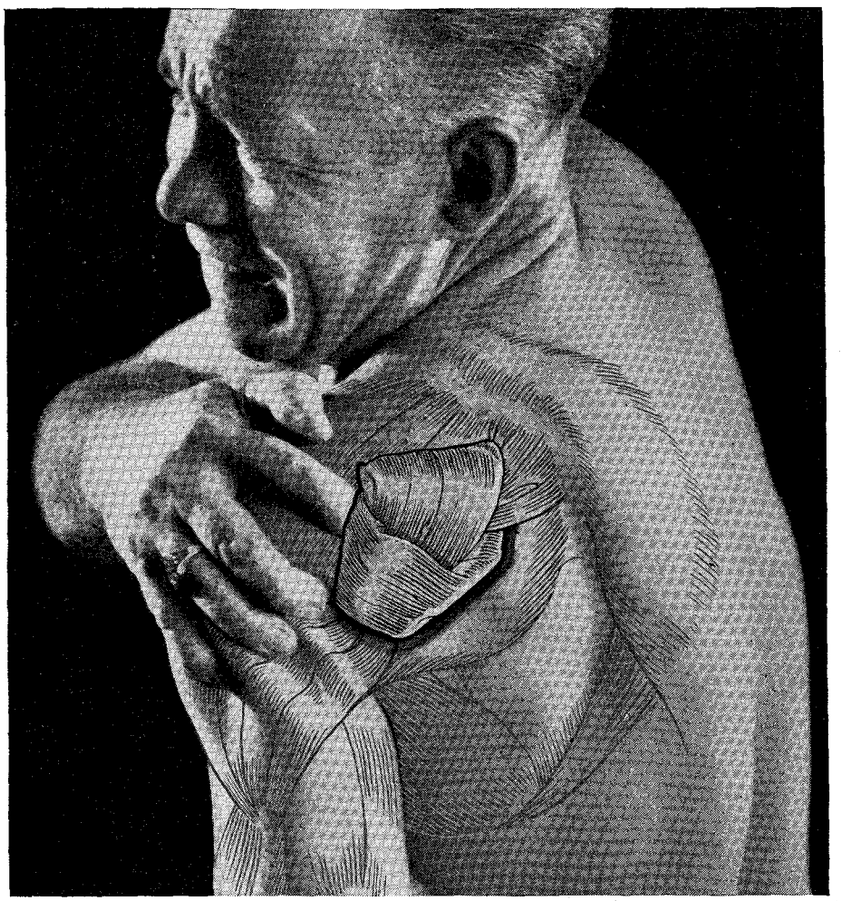
Two shots fired early this year into a palace at Munich did no damage other than breaking a window. But they were heard round Germany, and the sound of them has reverberated throughout the world. Only the man whom they were intended to frighten paid them no heed.

Inside the palace an old soldier and priest stirred and slept on, unalarmed. In his youth Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber was, for a year, a soldier and non-commissioned officer in the Bavarian army. He took priestly orders in 1892, and was for many years professor of Old Testament history at the University of Strasbourg. He became Bishop of Speyer, the oldest see in Germany, and later Bishop of Munich, Primate of Bavaria and a prince of the Church. Now this scion of a titled family is a powerful figure, physically and officially, with whom the Nazis must reckon. It is he who turned the scale against the Hitler putsch in 1923, and it is he, who, since Hitler came into power, has refused to compromise. He has given the Nazis no recess, and has called upon Catholics and Protestants to make common cause against Nazi "paganism."

But, to forestall his possible "protective arrest" by an over-zealous Nazi subordinate, Pope Pius has conferred on him the title of Papal Legate, which carries with it diplomatic immunity from arrest. Thus doubly assured of his safety, the tall, rugged Archbishop of Munich, the very capital of Nazi-ism, is in position to continue his attacks against a policy which proscribes Jews and dissenting Catholics and Protestants. Last July he was one of the signers of the Catholic Bishops' pastoral, which declared the Catholics' independence of any movement to bring them into an exclusive, nationalistic church. In his New Year sermon the Cardinal rebuked the Nazis for their exaggerated nationalism. They have replied by banning his advent sermons on "Judaism, Christianity and Germanism" because they are a "gross defamation of the German national character."

For a time the hastily-drafted concordat between Germany and the Vatican, signed July 20 and ratified September 10, last year, seemed to still the fears of most of the Catholics that they would be submerged in the totalitarian State. The concordat guaranteed "the freedom of the confessional and public practise of the Catholic religion," and acknowledged the "right of the Catholic Church to administer its own affairs, subject to the laws applicable to all." It barred the clergy from "membership in political parties and from activity in such parties."

However, some of the important questions at issue were left for future negotiation, and the Nazis have since demanded that Catholics goose-step with them in supporting the Nazi policy of racial and political exclusiveness. Against this is the Catholic concept of the universality of the Christian faith in general and of the Catholic Church in particular. On this there can be no compromise.



THAT KNOT OF PAIN

Smooth it out with soothing Absorbine Jr.

PAIN is like a knot in muscles—an angry knot of congestion that can be quickly smoothed away with easing, relieving Absorbine Jr.

As you rub this gratifying liniment into those throbbing parts you can tell by the way it stimulates that it is getting results.

And as you continue to massage the muscles, a wonderful soothing balm seems to penetrate to the very pit of the trouble.

The muscles lose their tautness. They loosen up, become relaxed and supple again—as warmth steals in and pain steals OUT!

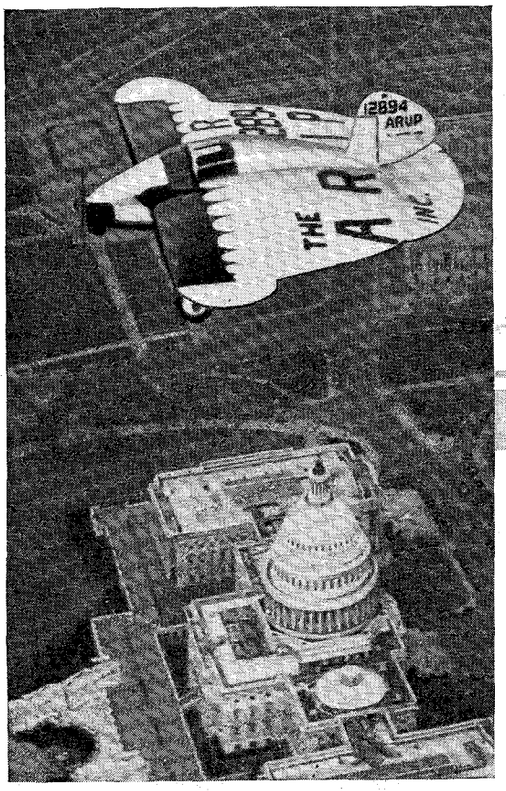
That's why for 40 years Absorbine Jr. has been the favorite of coaches, athletes and trainers. If you haven't a bottle on your bathroom shelf, go to your druggist for one. Keep it handy for sore, aching muscles, bruises, strains and sprains, and other muscular ailments. It's also a wonderful antiseptic for cuts and burns. Price, $1.25. For free sample, write to W. F. Young, Inc., 345 Lyman Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

ABSORBINE JR.

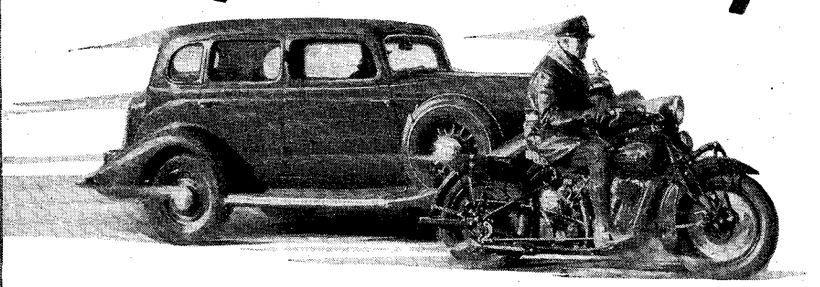
For years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, burns, cuts, abrasions, sprains, sleeplessness

Used by Thousands for "ATHLETE'S FOOT"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



They're taking



HIGHWAY POLICEMAN REFEREES IMPRESSIVE ECONOMY TESTS

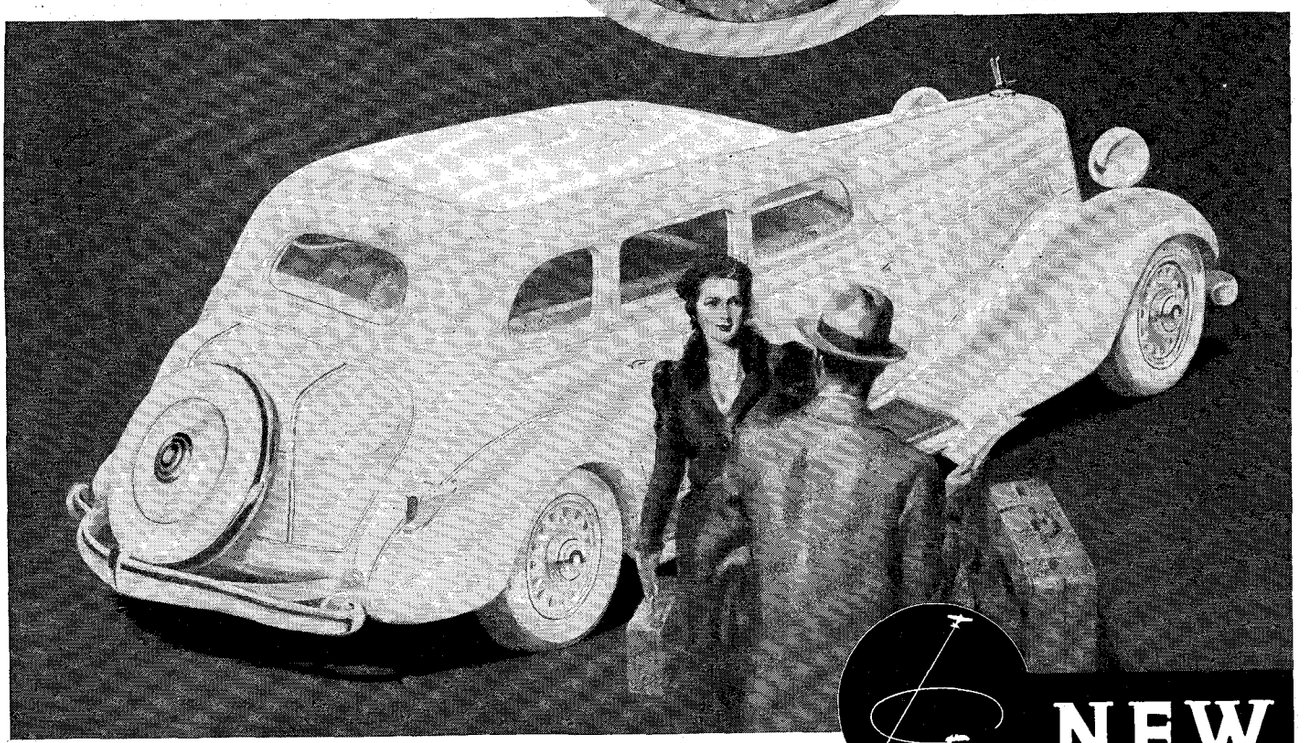
"Skyway style Studebakers get as high as 21 miles from a gallon of gas," reports Police Chief E. A. Ahlstrom of Waukegan, Ill. An officer assigned by Chief Ahlstrom checked Dictator gallonage over a measured course and average was better than "21 per."

STUDEBAKER ENTHUSIAST FLIES OVER WASHINGTON

Associated Press dispatches recently told of the flight of a new-type, low cost airplane over the national capital—the bird-like Arup, designed by Dr. C. L. Snyder of South Bend, Ind. According to Dr. Snyder, the new skyway style Studebaker sensibly and practically co-ordinates advanced aeronautic knowledge with that mastery over ground-air currents which the truly up-to-date automobile of 1934 should have.

JOAN BLONDELL GIVES STUDEBAKER HER VOTE

You'll see Joan Blondell in a new skyway style Studebaker roadster in Warner Bros. production "Smarty". Pictured is the fascinating Joan with her director, Robert Florey, deciding that Studebaker distinction is needed to make this picture all star all the way. "I'm in love with the smartness of these new Studebakers," confesses Miss Blondell.



FROM THE SPEEDWAY COMES THEIR STAMINA
FROM THE SKYWAY COMES THEIR STYLE

NEW

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a thrilling vacation....

with the money they saved on their new *skyway style* Studebaker

LUCKY folks, you may call these young Chicago suburbanites, who have motored away to balmy skies and sun-drenched sands in March!

Yet, who that could, wouldn't do likewise? In a car as wonderful as a skyway style Studebaker! And with $400 more in the bank account than the new Studebaker was expected to cost!

Although these are the best built, best looking, best performing cars in Studebaker history, their low prices seem incredible to anybody who ever bought or thought of buying a Studebaker.

The new Dictator, for example, is priced only a few dollars more than the very lowest cost cars. The new Commander is $105 to $305 less than its 1933 predecessor. The new President has a factory price as low as $1095!

And because these cars are Studebakers in every detail—in workmanship and performance as well as prestige—sales have been soaring tremendously in every section.

You'll be thrilled by the driving qualities of these new Studebakers. The famed Studebake "mechanical brains" make car operation so automatic you have scarcely anything to do but steer!

And Quadripoise Suspension—Studebaker's own million-dollar development—scientifically cradles the action of all four wheels not just the front wheels—makes rear seats ride like front seats—overcomes forward pitch, jouncing, and sidesway.

Arrange at once to drive one of these dramatically designed new Studebakers.

SURFBOARD RIDING DEMONSTRATES QUADRIPOISE SUSPENSION

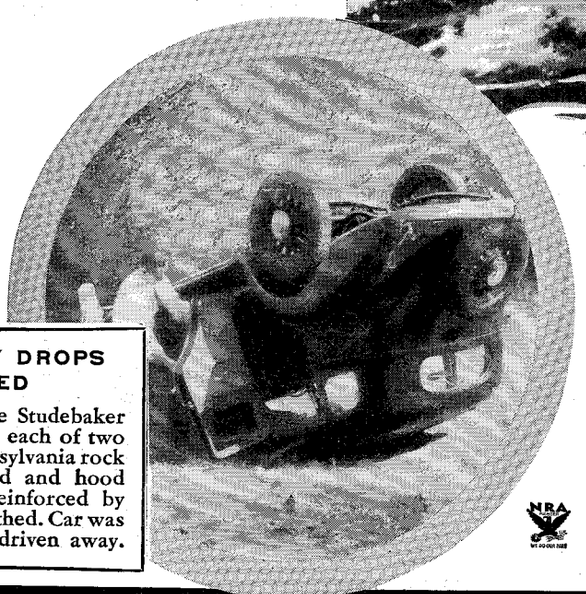
The amazing comfort of all seats, particularly rear seats, in the new Studebakers is due to Quadripoise Suspension—Studebaker's own million-dollar development in safety and riding ease. Scientific distribution of weight, similar to that required in surfboard riding, keeps all the new Studebakers in balance under all conditions—and at any rate of speed or on any type of road, successfully subdues forward pitch, jouncing, and sidesway.

$645

DICTATOR	$ 645
COMMANDER	895
PRESIDENT	1095

Base prices at the factory. Bumpers, spare tires and special equipment extra.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



STEEL-OVER-STEEL BODY DROPS 104 FEET UNHARMED

Even the doors of this skyway style Studebaker remained in perfect alignment after each of two terrific 104-foot drops into the Pennsylvania rock quarry pictured. Fenders crumpled and hood came loose—otherwise the steel reinforced by steel body stood up practically unscathed. Car was started instantly and triumphantly driven away.

Skyway style STUDEBAKERS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ATTENTION

Courteous..Understanding

One reason Americans choose

THEIR OWN SHIPS TO EUROPE

IT'S no wonder so many Americans are choosing their own ships...for Uncle Sam's new twins, the *Manhattan* and *Washington,* give you what you've always wanted. Huge, perfectly appointed cabins . . . delicious cuisine . . . spacious decks and public rooms . . . and fares that are attractively moderate. World's fastest Cabin liners—largest ships ever built in America. The *Manhattan* and *Washington,* with their running mates *Pres. Harding* and *Pres. Roosevelt,* offer weekly service to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg. Low fares in Cabin, Tourist and Third Class.

NEW S. S. WASHINGTON
April 11—May 9—June 6

NEW S. S. MANHATTAN
April 25—May 23—June 20

PRES. ROOSEVELT April 4—May 2, May 30
PRES. HARDING April 18—May 16, June 13

See your local agent. His services are free.

UNITED STATES LINES
Roosevelt Steamship Company, Inc., *General Agents*
No. 1 B'way, N.Y.C. *Agents everywhere*

Circuses as Business Barometers

The Attendance of 20,000,000 in the 1933 Season Showed That America Was Coming Out of the Depression

By Earl Chapin May

Author of "The Circus: From Rome to Ringling," etc.

About 20,000,000 Americans bought circus tickets in 1933. The Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus had more than fifty "straw houses" during the 1933 tenting season.

This statement, unless translated, does not mean anything to the layman. To the army of men and women annually engaged in furnishing outdoor amusements it meant that the United States of America was coming out of the valley of depression, commercially.

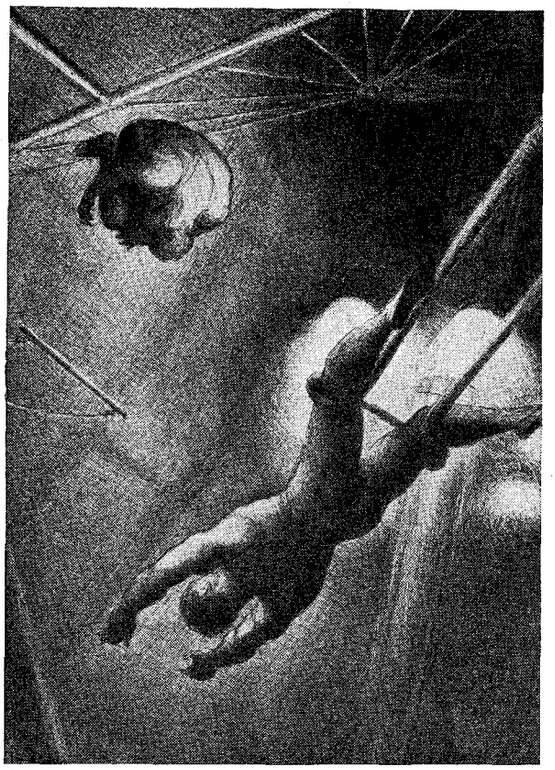
A "straw house," in circus vernacular, means what an "S R O" means to a theatrical manager, but it goes quite a bit farther than that in physical proportions and significance. When any circus trouper hears that a circus has "had them on the straw at Columbus, Ohio," he knows that cash-paying patrons have filled all the reserved seats and "blue seats" in the big-top; that "extras," or "red seats" have been added to the blues; that these have been filled to their human limits—after which a general manager and a boss canvasman, conferring quietly near the big-top's center, have reached, to showmen, a thrilling decision.

The boss canvasman turns to a waiting assistant, to whom he says quietly: "Bring in the straw." While seat-seeking towners mill around the huge canvas amphitheater a hundred roughnecks promptly and methodically carry bales of straw in through the back door, or under the sidewall if that is more convenient, break the baling wires and spread a carpet of horse-bedding on the hippodrome track which encloses the multiple stages and rings.

With the typical good nature of an American audience the thousands who could not be packed on the seats flop down on the straw, sardine fashion. The equestrian director blows his shrill whistle; the circus band blares into a snappy march; the performance opens with its gargantuan spectacle and the show goes on just as advertised.

To circus people a "straw house" is the acme of achievement because it means from a fourth to a third more than technical capacity. This spells prosperity for the owners and management; it insures a continuance of salaries. But the psychological side of this picture is far more important because a "straw house" indicates that the public is sufficiently show-hungry to loosen purse strings that have been abnormally tightened. To students and captains of other industries it means that business will be generally good nationally, for the patronage given our scores of circuses is an unfailing barometer of general conditions.

This advance notice of commercial storms and sunshine is reliable because of the peculiar nature of the circus business. It is not sufficient to suggest that in times of stress people seek the escape amusements offer and that men, women and children will go to circuses anyway. They do not attend a performance characterized by sawdust and spangles unless they feel they can afford circus tickets. True periods of depression mean lean years for circuses. The three tenting seasons preceding 1933 were not so good for circus people.



© Grand Central Art Galleries, New York

The Flying Codonas, a lithograph by John Stewart Curry

In this analysis and prophecy I am taking the Hagenbeck-Wallace show as a fair example because it is not so large as the Ringling-Barnum altho very much larger than the average circus. When the seats in its big-top are filled to capacity—when the ushers have filled every inch of its "general admission" blue seats and red, when every reserved chair is occupied, about 8,000 patrons are in its big-top. But it costs more than $6,000 daily to run it.

In addition to its performance on two stages and in three rings it carries a huge menagerie including a hundred tons of elephants. Its income is augmented by a sideshow or a museum, by a "concert" or Wild West after-show, to say nothing of peanuts, popcorn and bottled drinks. But it must maintain an average of $6,000 daily

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

through its treasurer's wagon or it will "go back to the barn" or winter quarters.

The Hagenbeck-Wallace tented enterprise opened its touring season during May at St. Louis, journeyed eastward through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia; continued toward the rising sun as far as the State of Maine; returned triumphantly to the Middle West and finished in Texas and the southeastern States, to close in November at Nashville, Tennessee—about 13,000 miles in a hunt for money.

This brief reference to geography will give an inkling of why the circus business is a barometer. A successful circus must go to its markets! its general agent must know where to find paying patronage. Hence he must constantly have his finger on the pulse of conditions. Possessing, first, a fine line of merchandise he must have an efficient selling organization, after which his national survey must be up-to-the-minute and his machinery for movement flexible.

Given these essential qualities the general agent, who corresponds to a merchandise manager, lays out his route many weeks in advance. But he can change that route so readily that it can be switched three weeks ahead of any exhibition date. For example, the mammoth Ringling-Barnum aggregation entered Texas a little earlier than usual, in the midst of the cotton harvest instead of following it. Its business was so good that the Hagenbeck-Wallace took a profitable flyer at Texas on the heels of its larger contemporary.

An Excellent Season

I trust I am not revealing State secrets when I tell you circus prospects were precarious when the 1933 season opened. Had the first five weeks brought small change into the big shows' coffers the season would have been finished some time in June. As it turned out, the Ringling-Barnum's Madison Square Garden season was on a par with other annual Manhattan engagements. Immediately after leaving New York City it played to $150,000 during one week in the Boston Garden.

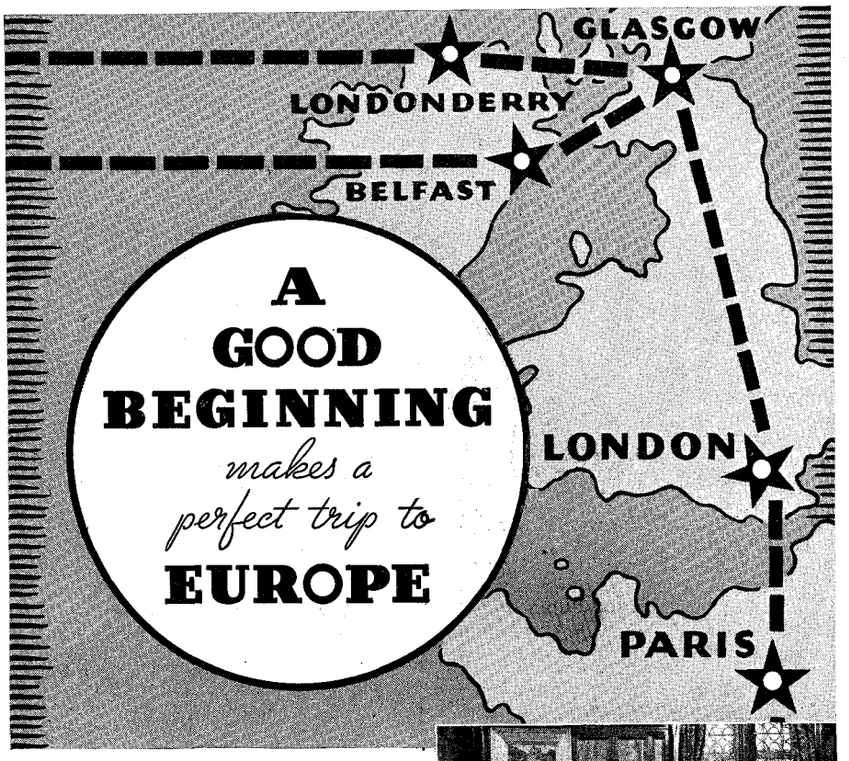
Its first week under canvas, at Brooklyn, was more than satisfactory; Philadelphia, Washington and other eastern cities were good. From that point it continued to tour triumphantly, barring some of the stands in or near the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago. When it pulled up its last stakes at Miami, Florida, and rolled into its Sarasota winter quarters it was well in the black instead of the red.

As I have already hinted, the Hagenbeck-Wallace record was almost phenomenal. Its patronage from May to November was profitable. It pitched, or set up its tents, 146 times. It gave two full performances on 165 days. More than fifty of those performances were to ultimate capacity.

In the far West, the Al G. Barnes Wild Animal Circus prospered until it ran into excessively hot weather in Kansas and Missouri but it managed to cover approximately 12,000 miles profitably. So much for the major "railroad" shows.

The thirty-odd lesser circuses which depend for their nightly transportation on

(Continued on page 42)



A GOOD BEGINNING *makes a perfect trip to* EUROPE

Smart, smiling, deft... this bell-boy typifies Anchor Line Service.

Anchor Line starts you right...in modern liners generous with space, luxury, good times . . . with service that has 82 years of tradition behind it! You get eight days of this... First Class for only $147, Cabin $139, Tourist $107!

Even then the extra economy of this route to Europe has only begun. For you land in the British Isles . . . where living and travel are cheap . . . where the exchange rate stands almost at par! It's Europe with no premium to pay . . . with no foreign language to hinder you. What's more, you start at the top and work down. You land in northern Ireland or at Glasgow, where the Firth of Clyde affords the most beautiful entrance to Britain . . . then all the wonders of these islands lie before you on a one-way, time-saving, money-saving route that leads directly to London and the Continent.

Solid, masculine comfort, old-English atmosphere, sea air and sunshine . . . make this typical Anchor Line smoke room a place where leisure hours are precious.

FIRST CLASS $147 UP · CABIN $139 UP
TOURIST $107 UP

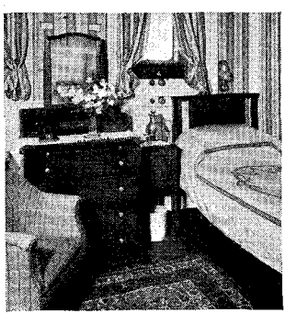
First Class from New York to Londonderry and Glasgow: *Caledonia*, Mar. 24, Apr. 21, May 19 (via Boston); *Transylvania*, June 16*. Via Boston to Belfast and Glasgow: *Caledonia*, June 9.

Cabin Class from New York to Belfast and Glasgow: *Cameronia*, Apr. 7; *California*, Apr. 28, May 26; *Tuscania*, May 12, June 23*. Via Boston to Londonderry and Glasgow: *Cameronia*, May 5, June 2.

Tourist Class carried on all sailings.

*Summer rates: First Class $155 up, Cabin $146 up, Tourist $112.50 up.

13-DAY SUMMER CRUISES
Canadian North Capes and Bermuda
Sailing direct from New York and Boston every Saturday and Sunday throughout the summer . . . in the Anchor Liners *Transylvania* and *California* . . . visiting Gut of Canso, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay River, Capes Trinity and Eternity, St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Murray Bay, Gaspe Coast . . . *plus a 2-day visit in Bermuda!*
First Class Rate $110 up. *Under auspices of* **THE NATIONAL TOURS,** 561 Fifth Ave., New York



Silks, flowers, rich and spacious comfort . . . these are thoroughly modern staterooms . . . made to be lived in.

ANCHOR LINE

Literature and information from your Local Agent or Anchor Line, 25 Broadway, New York.

FIRST CLASS · CABIN · TOURIST

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CRUISES TO ORDER

President Liner cruises are different than all others!

Regular weekly sailings of these famous Round the World and Trans-Pacific liners allow you to leave when you like, stopover as you choose, continue on or return when you want to—just as you would on your own private yacht.

Yet their fares are no more than for ordinary trips!

CALIFORNIA

Round America . . . via Havana, through the Panama Canal . . . To New York by train, thence to California by President Liner and return by your choice of direct rail routes (or the reverse—to California by train, return via the Panama Canal). *Complete roundtrips—hometown to hometown—are from* $255 *First Class,* $210 *Tourist.*

ORIENT

Sail any week via Hawaii and the Sunshine Route to Japan, China, and the Philippines. Stopover as you choose. Shore costs are low. *And Orient summer roundtrip fares are from only* $240 *Tourist—from the Pacific Coast.*

ROUND THE WORLD

26,000 luxurious miles. Visits in 21 ports in 14 different countries. Stopover as you like, continue on the next or a later President Liner. Take only 110 days (85 if you cross America by train), or up to two full years. Sail any week from either Coast *—for as little as* $654 *First Class.*

PRESIDENT LINERS

are famed for charming public rooms and ample decks, with outdoor swimming pools . . . splendid service and cuisine, and modern roomy staterooms that are all outside.

Get complete information from your own travel agent, or . .

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES

604 Fifth Ave., New York; 110 South Dearborn St., Chicago; 311 California St., San Francisco. Or Boston; Washington, D. C.; Cleveland; Toronto; Vancouver, B. C.; Seattle; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles; Oakland; San Diego.

Circuses as Business Barometers

(*Continued from page 41*)

motor trucks and cars had their own problems due largely to limited capital. But they survived because their directing heads were resourceful and adjustable. Lacking the complete mobility of railroad shows, which between Saturday night and Monday morning can and do move four hundred miles, they made virtues of necessities.

The favorite business-getting device of some of these minor exhibitors of tinsel, clowns and trained animals was to sell ten-cent matinée tickets through local stores or newspapers. This guaranteed them big matinée crowds, most of whom invested in reserved seats at advanced prices. Incidentally these patrons purchased peanuts and popcorn and concert tickets. But, more importantly, they acted as advertising agents for the night performances. Result—nearly all of the original thirty motorized circuses remained on the road until frosty fall. Practically every city, village and hamlet had one or more circuses in or close to it.

Permit me to emphasize a salient fact in this informal report on the circus industry. Altho they have made some adjustments and improvements the average circus has not changed its fundamental character. It is essentially the same circus our fathers saw. It is a perennial amusement for all ages of citizens but it has met stiff competition during the past twenty years.

Up to two decades ago it was our outstanding rural entertainment, fat food for rubes and other unsophisticates. During the past two decades motor cars, movies and radios have eliminated "hayseeds" from the national picture. The man at the cross-roads has shorn his whiskers. Mr. and Mrs. Yokel and the little Yokels are wise to the ways of a speeded-up world. The circus no longer has a clear field in our hinterland. It has to move lively and give them the goods.

For these and many other reasons the general prosperity of an institution which had its American beginning in the days of George Washington is indicative of a disposition on the part of our people to believe that the New Deal is bringing sunshine after darkness. Showmen are particularly sensitive to signs and symbols. They can tell which way the wind is blowing without sticking a moist finger into the air. In Chicago, Kansas City, Cincinnati and other circus centers showmen are "framing" new tented amusement enterprises for this year's campaign. "Circus business will be good," is their slogan, and they are a canny lot of adventurers.

Wise men in Wall Street and La Salle Street have this information. So have big string financiers in other important money centers. Not long ago the United States Chamber of Commerce opened its auditorium in Washington to a circus convention. Antedating my childhood is a time-tried saying: "As goes the circus so goes the nation." You may think it odd that President Franklin D. Roosevelt should have intentionally or unintentionally started something which has its first noticeable reflex in our outdoor amusements. As a matter of fact he is merely repeating history.

Football, State fairs, county fairs and the 1933 World's Fair—which, with all due credit to it, was combination of super-State Fair and Coney Island—have barged into renewed popularity. Through contagion, this popularity is felt in the box-offices of our theaters. But the fundamental sign of the times is found around the big tops of circuses—and has been so found since President George Washington first boosted it by giving it his patronage.

High School Teaches Flying

Teaneck High School, Teaneck, New Jersey, is the first in the United States, so far as is known, to have a regular aviation course. An aviation club was established four years ago. On December 8, 1933, at the recommendation of Dr. Lester L. Neulen, Superintendent of Schools, the Board of Education voted to make aviation a regular part of the school curriculum. Rochester, New York, has since organized a similar course.

The classes will meet five times a week, over a period of two years. The first year is to be devoted to a ground course in which the following subjects will be covered: Aerodynamics, Aircraft Structure, Meteorology, Navigation.

The second year will be devoted to flight instruction. Each pupil will have fifty to sixty hours in the air (fifty hours required for a private pilot's license). There are now nineteen boys and six girls in the first-year class and thirty-eight boys and twenty-two girls in the second-year class. Any pupils over fifteen years of age, and having at least a "C" average, is eligible. Failure to maintain previous school average automatically excludes the pupil from class.

A. G. (Al) Norwood of Teterboro Airport, the instructor, holds a No. 1 teaching license, for teaching aviation in the State of New Jersey.

Considered to be a vocational art, 50 per cent. of the costs will be borne by the State of New Jersey.

On February 24, the plane for the class arrived. It is an Aeronca, listed at $1,890 and largely financed by the students themselves. To find the safest possible plane for high school students, Mr. Norwood flew and tested more than twenty different types of planes.

In A Line or Two

A PARTY of scientists has been in Africa three years studying odd tribal laws and customs, we read. Wait till they get back and discover they can't drink standing up. —*Judge.*

THE newspapers are embarrassed by the fact that their code restricts child labor. When they denounced bosses who exploit the little ones, they thought they were talking about a couple of other fellows.—*The New Yorker.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IF
you are going to
JAPAN
CHINA
PHILIPPINES

Friendly "One-Class" service—all passengers have same privileges—companionable and congenial travel. Fast modern "General" Liners direct from Portland to the Orient, with 100 miles of majestic Columbia river scenery. Attractive outside rooms—beds, not berths.

Portland to Yokohama $160, Kobe $165, Shanghai $185, Hong Kong $200, Manila $200, Round-the-World Tours $455 to $555. Passengers may board the ship at San Francisco at a slight additional cost.

NEXT SAILINGS
General Sherman . . . April 11
General Lee . . . . . May 2
General Pershing . . . May 23

$160

General Liners
FROM PORTLAND
See your travel or railroad ticket agent for literature and full particulars or write
States Steamship Lines (Dept. 12) Portland, Ore.

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY

Because 1934 is the Tercentenary Anniversary of the Oberammergau Passion Play, the 33 performances to be given from May 21 to September 23 will be augmented by a stirring historic play depicting the events of the Thirty Years War which led to the first Play in 1634. At travel costs comparing favorably with previous years, it is possible to combine a European trip with a visit to Oberammergau.

Apply to your own Agent, or

AMEROP TRAVEL SERVICE, INC.
400 Madison Ave., New York City
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
65 Broadway, New York City
THOS. COOK & SON
587 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Official Agents by Appointment

HOW TO SUCCEED IN LIFE
By GRENVILLE KLEISER

The author tells how to achieve the things we wish in life by proper planning.

A book for those who wish to round out their lives with practical usefulness and worthwhile success.

"A book you are surely going to want to read."—says *The Nashville Banner.*

"Not the dogmatic preachings of a fanatic, but a sane discourse on private economic planning."—*Minneapolis Star.*

$2.00; by mail, $2.14

At all bookstores or from the Publishers,
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Robert Moses, Park Expert

(Continued from Page 11)

for incapacitated policemen. The result is that the parks have been desecrated by vandals. Moreover, even if any one was arrested for damaging trees or shrubbery, he was permitted to go free by the police magistrate. It is impossible to have good parks under these conditions. Drive through Van Cortlandt Park any Sunday afternoon and see the rubbish left on the lawns.

"Proper police care, and a few stiff fines, to which the proper publicity was attached, would considerably diminish this kind of vandalism.

"There is another phase, however, that must not be forgotten and that is that so many of our parks within the city limits have been in such a run-down condition that people do not feel they can spoil something which has already gone to rack and ruin.

"From what I say I do not want to give the impression that the parks of a city should not serve the people—that they are like parlors which are kept closed for fear that the furniture will be spoiled. Parks must have green lawns for the people; they must have shade trees and comfortable benches. At times, perhaps, these lawns must be kept closed to the public so that new grass may grow. On the other hand a park filled with 'Keep Off the Grass' signs loses its primary purpose.

"As a result of the run-down condition of many city parks," he said, "the Commissioners ran up against a lot of opposition in laying out the parks and parkways on Long Island. There were those who felt that beauty, comfort, tranquillity and individual happiness would be endangered by affording recreation for the many. This class declared that modern roads and easy means of transportation spoiled places for the discriminating. I have no sympathy with them and in many cases I have noticed that the very millionaires who could not speak of the natural beauty of a place without shaking with emotion and who were strongest in their opposition to public parks did not hesitate to sell their holdings to development companies when the proper prices were offered.

"From my experience I would say that the beauty spots adjoining a city can only be saved from exploitation by the foresight and vigilance on the part of the people themselves and their representatives.

"What is needed is not fewer people on Sundays and holidays in our public parks but more space so that the many will not be overcrowded."

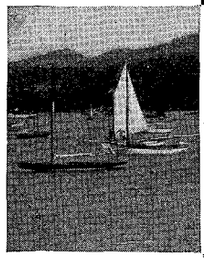
I raised the question as to what forms of amusement best fitted a public park.

"Parks should provide recreation rather than amusement. I cannot see the necessity nor the fitness of merry-go-rounds, shooting the chutes, or other forms of mechanical devices. I for one do not feel the necessity for them. Games of a certain kind where men and women who have been cooped up in the city can find relaxation and exercise have a right to be encouraged. In these days when the hours of labor are decreasing it becomes more important than ever to provide healthful means of recreation."

Maine

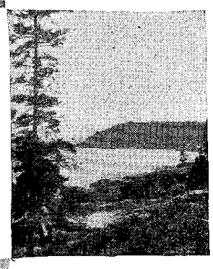
Get into this Picture this Summer

Make your plans now



● Come to Maine for a glorious vacation of sailing and fishing. Bask on wide sea beaches of pure white sand. You'll find golf, tennis . . . every outdoor sport.

● Enjoy your vacation in Maine's lake and woods country, along the sea coast or among Maine's friendly hills. 7000 miles of fine motor roads lead to everywhere in Maine.



● Maine summer camps for boys and girls lay the foundation for enduring health. **Let us help you choose the Maine vacation to please you best. Mail coupon today.**

MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Maine Publicity Bureau
50 Longfellow Square, Portland, Maine

Please send free copy of Official State Pamphlet giving all information on Maine vacations.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SQUIBB'S ASPIRIN

is genuine aspirin, swiftly effective . . . and you can be certain of its safety

LOOK FOR SQUIBB CONTROL NUMBER

Each new lot bears its own serial number—actual evidence of 62 safety tests, made during manufacture. Squibb control is your guarantee of the reliability, purity and safety of Squibb's Aspirin.

GENUINE aspirin is quick in its effect. But before *any* aspirin becomes thoroughly effective it must pass through the stomach and enter the intestine. Squibb's Aspirin disintegrates instantly after reaching the stomach. It is promptly effective. And it does *not* crumble away in the box, or leave particles in the mouth.

The control number on every container of Squibb's Aspirin is proof of the utmost purity and safety which scientific tests can guarantee. Being a Squibb Product, Squibb's Aspirin is genuine. Ask for it by name. At all good drug stores.

Copyright 1934 E. R. Squibb & Sons

PURE DEPENDABLE SAFE

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

any.—"H. M. S.," Ventnor City, N. J.—This pronoun is defined: "One or some (indefinitely); one or more persons, things, or portions (indefinitely) out of a number." It is used, therefore, either in the singular or in the plural, as the context may require. As an example of plural usage: "If *any are* present who *have* colds, *they* may be excused." In the singular: "I looked for some friend in the crowd. There *was* not *any*."

assassination.—"M. J.," Ottawa, Ill.—*Assassination* is always *murder*, but *murder* may not always be *assassination*. An assassin is one who deliberately kills or attempts to kill a person secretly or through treachery, with no motive other than partizanship, fanaticism, or the like. Gangsters who kill solely as paid hirelings may properly be called *assassins*.

baton.—"A. B. S.," Buffalo, N. Y.—The word *baton* is pronounced *bat'an*—first *a* as in *bat*, second *a* as in *final*, unless one is using the French pronunciation, which is *ba''ton'*—*a* as in *artistic*, *o* as in *or*, and *n* as in *sing*. Either of these pronunciations may apply to the emblem of authority or to the stick used by a musical director in beating time.

beer and skittles.—"R. C. C.," Grantwood, N. J.—The game *skittles* was the popular name for ninepins. In olden days an Englishman took his day's pleasure by playing this game and drinking his mug of beer. The expression "beer and skittles" indicates a certain degree of care-freeness. In such an expression as "life is not all beer and skittles," the significance is that life is not all one round of comfortable pleasure.

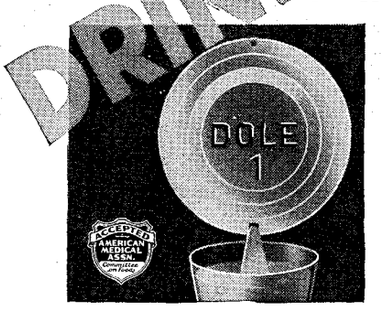
canceled, cancelled.—"M. F.," North Adams, Mass.—From 1466, 1494, onward, the forms *canselled* and *cancelled* were used until the latter displaced the former in English spelling. The American tendency to simplify introduced the single *l* form, so both may be used. Either is right in the United States, but in England the doubled *l* is preferred.

duck and drake.—"W. P. S.," New York City.—The expression "duck and drake" or "ducks and drakes" dates back over three hundred years, and was in use before Shakespeare's time. It has always referred to the pastime of skipping flat stones or the like upon the water; hence, by extension, to idle or careless squandering.

neesing.—"E. M.," Wellesley Hills, Mass.—In the Standard Bible Dictionary we read: "*Neesing*, from 'neese,' an old English word, now obsolete, allied to 'sneeze.' The word occurs once, *Job* XLI, 18, and denotes the heavy breathing of the crocodile ('leviathan') basking in the sun."

"Before you go I want you to taste this new fruit juice!"

It's DOLE Pineapple Juice—zestful and keen in flavor—not the sweetened syrup found in canned sliced pineapple. Just the pure juice of fresh, ripe pineapples grown and harvested by us with their vitamins A, B and C protected by the special DOLE vacuum pack. Contains digestible fruit sugars, also alkaline minerals which offset acidity caused by other foods. Accepted by the American Medical Association Committee on Foods. For pleasing variety rotate tomato juice, orange juice and DOLE Pineapple Juice in your meals. Ideal for children. Adds delicious flavor to fruit punches and other beverages. At grocers everywhere. Look for the name "DOLE" stamped on the top of the can. Packed by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., packers of the famous DOLE sliced and crushed pineapple.



Want a Steady Job?

Start $1260 to $2100 year

MEN—WOMEN 18 to 50. Write immediately for free list of U. S. Government positions and particulars telling how to get them. Many early examinations.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. C-227, Rochester, N. Y.

The NOBEL PRIZE amounts to about $50,000. There are five of these awards given each year to the persons contributing to most progress in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. ★ MILLS NOVELTY CO., 4100 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ★ American Chicle gum sold through Mills Vending Machines.

Mark Everything With Cash's WOVEN NAME TAPES

Laundry losses and misuse of clothing and linen are annoying and expensive. CASH'S NAMES prevent them. Positively identify at home or away. Permanent, distinctive, economical. Used for generations by thousands of families. Quickly attached with thread or Cash's NO-SO Cement. *Order from your dealer or us.*

Trial Offer: Send 15c for 1 dozen of your own first name and sample tube of NO-SO Cement.

CASH'S 234 Chestnut St., So. Norwalk, Conn., or 6225 So. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, Cal., or 74 Gray St., Belleville, Ont.

CASH'S NAMES 3 doz. $1.50 6 doz. $2. 9 " 2.50 12 " 3. NO-SO Cement 25¢ a tube

A Working Grammar of the English Language

by James C. Fernald, L. H. D. *English grammar* presented so concisely, simply, accessibly, that it is of constant value to every one who needs practical information. Cloth, $2.00; by mail, $2.14.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

Shampoo Regularly with **CUTICURA SOAP**

Precede by Applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT

Price 25c. each. Sample free.

Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 13K, Malden, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On the Current Screen

Filmgoers who have the proper enthusiasm for the art of W. C. Fields should find **"Six of A Kind" (AAA*)** one of the cinema joys of the year. Since this mad and wildly merry screen farce likewise features the antics of such expert performers as Burns and Allen, Mary Boland, Alison Skipworth, and Charles Ruggles, it obviously has its decided merits for any admirer of the more amiably lunatic school of film comedy, but there is reason to believe that it is the Fields addicts who will get the most fun out of "Six of A Kind." W. C. Fields is one of the rarest and most original of American comedians. There is gusto and richness to everything he does, and a certain outrageous air of frayed and battered dignity that is utterly and completely distinctive. Nor is it entirely his appearance and manner that are responsible for the striking hilarity. In the recent film version of "Alice in Wonderland" he played the character "Humpty-Dumpty" and even while completely encased in his eggshell he was the only player in the entire cast of stars that was able to create a vivid characterization by his voice alone.

© 1933, Paramount Productions, Inc.

Charlie Ruggles, Mary Boland, W. C. Fields, Alison Skipworth, George Burns, and Gracie Allen in "Six of A Kind"

This strangely effective voice of his is particularly surprizing in view of the fact that he began his theatrical career as a juggler and pantomimist. In the early days of his fame he was a star performer in several Ziegfeld "Follies" and there it was as a comedy juggler, who was always getting mixed up with his billiard cues and his golf sticks or possibly with some particularly adhesive wrapping paper that he couldn't throw away. It was only several years later when he appeared in a musical comedy called "Poppy" that he was first called upon to speak and it was in that show that he said those immortal lines, "It's the old army game!" He next went into the silent films playing his original rôle in D. W. Griffith's screen version of "Poppy," which was known, for some reason or other as "Sally of the Sawdust."

It was while appearing on the stage for Earl Carroll in the "Vanities" that Fields added to his store of deathless lines by his observation that "It ain't a fit night out for man or beast."

In the audible films, Mr. Fields is not regarded as a star of the first box-office magnitude, but he has built up a following of intensely loyal admirers among devotees of the cinema.

It was in a brilliant and utterly insane screen work, treacherously entitled "Million Dollar Legs," that Fields had his best rôle. Now, in "Six of A Kind," he has a rôle considerably shorter than the one he had in the infinitely superior "Million Dollar Legs," but at least he has enough opportunities so that he completely steals the film from his illustrious colleagues. The story is a pleasantly rambling account of a transcontinental automobile trip made by Mr. Ruggles and Miss Boland, with George Burns and Gracie Allen as their frightful guests.

It is almost always funny, but never as much so as when Mr. Fields, as a small town sheriff, is playing his billiard game, describing how he came to be known as Honest John or outfitting himself while presumably selling a sweater to Mr. Burns.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Private Life of Henry VIII, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great.	*Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, I Was a Spy, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of A Kind.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

Do you get credit for good ideas?

THE man who gets credit for his ideas gets ahead! Yet, many a good suggestion fails to receive attention simply because it is presented poorly. Avoid this mistake. Present *your* ideas in clear, understandable form. Owning your own Remington Portable typewriter helps. You can think better when you see words and figures in clear black against white paper. Mental fuzziness disappears. You stop groping and fumbling for words. And your ideas command attention when typewritten.

Our special plan makes it easy to own a Remington Portable typewriter. You can master its operation with very little practice. A booklet on how to type comes with your machine. Mail the coupon below now and get the full facts.

Own a real
Remington Portable

as little as **10¢** a day

Complete with carrying case . . . standard keyboard . . . most big machine features. Send coupon for details of special offer!

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Remington Rand Inc., Dept. 3501 Buffalo, N. Y.

Please tell me how I can buy a new Remington Portable typewriter for only 10¢ a day. Also enclose your new catalog.

Name _____

Address _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STETSON

presents

for Spring

THE STETSONIAN

AT $10

THIS hat needs no flattery of description. Its smartness, its excellence of materials and workmanship speak for themselves. The "Stetsonian" has the patented Stetson Re-enforced Edge—an integral part of the brim, made in the original process of forming the hat. Never cut. Never stitched. It adds strength and lasting beauty of line to the brim.

Other Stetsons for spring, in a wide choice of styles and colors, at $6 (unlined), $6.50, $8, $10 and upward. Also the Stetson MITY-LITE, new extremely light-weight "crusher," at $5.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY

AT THE BETTER STORES

A SIZE AND SHAPE FOR EVERY HEAD

STETSON

Utah Governor Flouted by Runaway Bikers

And the Conspiracy of a Whole Town Was Involved as One Rider, Bicycle and All, Scaled a Mountain

Bulletins in Park Row, New York, and Market Street, San Francisco, flashed the rumor that the transcontinental bicycle relay race had been lost or stolen somewhere around Great Salt Lake.

The same rumor reached the Governor of Utah and the Mayor of Salt Lake City as they were waiting to visé the military packet during an expected change of relays in front of the State Capitol.

Ambitious, striving Ogden City, an hour or more to the north, was trying to double-cross her famous elder sister. Could she get away with it? The streets of Ogden itself were buzzing with excitement over a rumored gun-play at Lucin or Terrace.

Sam Herrick's name was whispered. He was the Sam described in THE DIGEST of January 27 ("Tale of Two Cities in a Bicycle War") as riding into the desert with a dangling six-shooter. A number of readers have written in to amplify that incident, supplying Sam's second name and adding that he was a Southern Pacific brakeman who would die for dear old Ogden, or something like that.

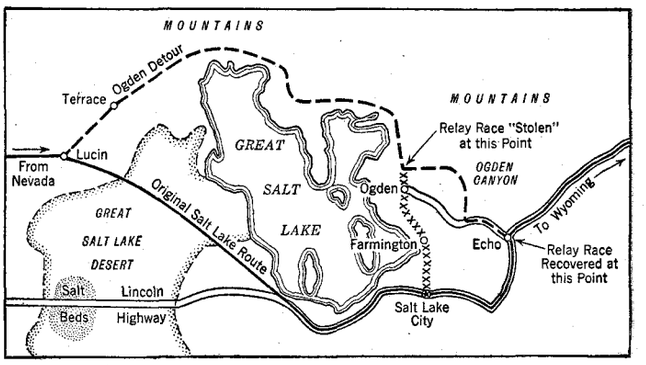
Ogden had been seething all that summer over the great bike relay race having been routed south of the lake and through Salt Lake City, just as Ogden was to seethe in long later years over the Lincoln Highway being routed in the same way.

Ogden blamed one man for her failure to obtain the transcontinental race, and that man now stalked her streets, crazy to find out what had become of the War Department packet but baffled at every turn by the secrecy of the inhabitants.

"Big Bill" Rishel was lugging his bicycle. For many days he had scarcely slept at all. In Nevada he had ridden many miles over railroad ties through the sagebrush and had smashed one bike into an open cattle guard in the night. He was unkempt and unshaved, his rugged face was freckled by the desert sun, he was terribly anxious over the disappearance of the relay race and the affront threatened to the Governor and Mayor in Salt Lake City. For all that, he bore himself with the deep-chested nonchalance of a Viking and the most insolent starers made plenty of room for him.

Bill was accompanied by three tenderfeet, who were equally anxious for news of the whereabouts of the relay race. One, Harry Doyle, represented the business interest of W. R. Hearst in the organizing and managing of the relay. Another, Arthur R. Grant, represented similarly the interest of E. C. Stearns of Syracuse, bicycle manufacturer and copromoter of the transcontinental.

Both these side-partners were ardent amateur wheelmen. Grant, a medical student, wore like a plume the brevet rank of "Doc." He has long since promoted himself to full rank as Dr. A. R. Grant of Utica, New York, practising surgeon and chief of staff of the Utica Memorial Hospital.



Ground plan of the "Bicycle Battle of Great Salt Lake," plus the Lincoln Highway which came years later. The stretch from which the "stolen" relay was diverted is shown by a line of crosses

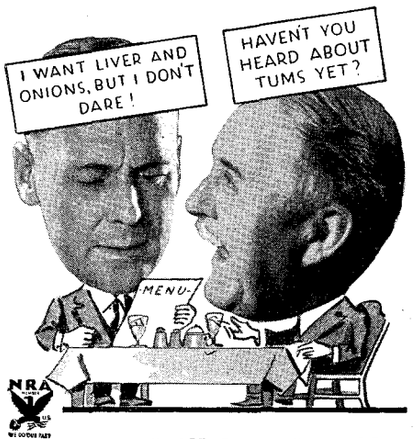
Doyle looked like James J. Corbett. He spoke the dialect of the sidewalks of New York. Having never been far west of Eleventh Avenue before, he had bought him a large revolver and wore it on his hip.

Also the third and smallest tenderfoot sported a nickel-plated thirty-eight, a Mexican carved leather belt, holster and hatband to match and the whoppingest Stetson he could find in San Francisco. Youth only comes once.

The crowds in Ogden, like those in Salt Lake, had been expecting to see the passing of the relay. As time wore on without its appearance they began to twitter with suspicion that the terrible "Big Bill" had put over a swift one, after all. Not more than a dozen people in Ogden were aware that Rishel himself had ordered a last minute detour round the north of the lake, to meet the emergency of an abnormal rainfall which had gummed up the vast mudflats of the desert and made the southern route impassable. (The Lincoln Highway now crosses those mudflats, but on a firm foundation devised by its engineers to meet the special conditions.)

Rishel was back in Reno when his lieutenant in Salt Lake wired him the bad news about the mudflats. To save the time and expense of throwing all his desert wheelmen to the north, he had arranged by telegraph to have the packet transferred at Lucin or Terrace to a bunch of Ogden wheelmen who had organized a rival relay of their own round the north of the lake. The Ogden leaders gladly consented to become part of the official relay, but many of their own riders, like Sam Herrick, were confused about the facts, and out in those

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Are You Still Passing Up the Foods You Love?

DO you have to "coddle" a fussy stomach? Then learn how millions overcome gas, acidity, sourness and heartburn. They eat their favorite foods—anything they like. Yet they avoid fear of after-effects easily, by simply topping off each meal with three or four delicious antacid Tums. Just like candy—but they dispel gas and neutralize excess stomach acids in a jiffy. Tums contain no soda or water soluble alkalies, only soothing insoluble antacids that pass off undissolved and inert when the acid conditions are corrected. At all druggists'—only 10c. Millions now use Tums.

Free •Beautiful new gold and blue 1934 Calendar-Thermometer. Also samples TUMS and NR—*Just send name and address, enclosing stamp, to* A. H. LEWIS COMPANY, Dept. CX-11 St. Louis, Mo.

TUMS FOR THE TUMMY

HANDY TO CARRY

TUMS ARE ANTACID . . NOT A LAXATIVE

For a laxative, use the safe, dependable Vegetable Laxative NR (Nature's Remedy). Only 25 cents. NR

STRING your own RACQUET

Same Quality String As in Expensive Racquets

Outfit Complete with string, tools and directions $1.65

Easy to restring racquets—better than new. Saves real money. Send for this professional outfit today. Good profits made restringing other players' racquets. 37 ft. string. Colors Purple, Green Red, or White—also Scarlet and Black Spiral—with contrasting silk trim, awls, illustrated easy directions. Money back guarantee.

MAKE MONEY! TOO! Send check or Money Order $1.65 which includes Postage and Insurance. Sent C. O. D. if desired, 15c extra.

PRO TENNIS STRING CO., Dept. K-1, Harmon, N.Y.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PARABLES

By J. F. McFADYEN, D.D.

An enlightening study of the little stories that Christ used so effectively. In thirty-three chapters the author discusses the parables one by one, revealing new angles of meaning in them, as well as new reasons for their amazing potency upon the minds of men. One cannot help but feel the charm and sweet reasonableness of the author's thinking.

$2.00; by mail, $2.14

At all bookstores, or from the Publishers,

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

GOING BY MOTOR?

The pleasure of your automobile trip will be increased by the thoughtful, helpful free service offered by Conoco. Even special information on fishing and all other sports.

FREE ROAD MAPS, BOOKLETS, DIRECTORIES

Write

Wherever you plan to travel in the United States, Canada or Mexico, write us telling when and where you want to go.

We will send, postpaid, state road maps of each state you pass through, marked with your best routes, illustrated booklets of interesting vacation and historic spots, camp and hotel directories. Also a Conoco Passport which introduces you to 18,000 Red Triangle stations and provides space to record the expenses of your trip. This Bureau, operated by Continental Oil Co., is America's foremost free travel service. Address Department 24, Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colorado.

CONOCO TRAVEL BUREAU

wide open spaces it was not surprizing that the two cities of the lake were all mixed up.

During the previous night the packet had been speeding round the north of the lake. The program, ratified early that morning between Rishel and the Ogden leaders, was that Ogden riders were to carry it in and out of their own town to the music of the band, and south to Farmington whence Salt Lake riders were to carry it down to the capital and thence to Wyoming.

But now it was overdue in both cities and had totally disappeared!

"Big Bill" and his three tenderfoot companions, baffled in every other quarter, paid their third visit to the Western Union Telegraph office. They had received not a single answer to inquiring telegrams they had filed to persons at various points in the Salt Lake hinterland. Telephones, be it noted, were not numerous in the nineties.

Still no answers and no explanation. The office force presented a stone wall of dumb, subtly insolent denial. The manager, called for, excelled all the others in unconcealed hostility. But on second thought he had telegrams for the third tenderfoot. They were from hysterical editors in New York and San Francisco clamoring for full particulars of the battle.

Here the third tenderfoot suddenly woke up and scribbled a long and chatty message to the Western Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago. He handed the message over the counter with cash to pay for it. The counter clerk glanced over it, went gaga and vanished. The manager came back, white lipped. This message would be expensive and was not necessary. There would be immediate service and saving of dollars with no troubling of an important official.

But no! Youth will be served. The message must go. And it went.

Incredibly soon came the answer, proffering hearty cooperation, deploring the remissness of the local force in mixing up in the town's conspiracy of silence, guaranteeing future satisfaction and inviting the delighted third tenderfoot to wire the Western Division Superintendent, collect, whenever he wanted anything.

The local manager and his staff were now doing a lot of goose-stepping, and the situation was quickly cleared up. The Ogden fellows had put up a job to double cross Salt Lake City. But they also deprived Ogden of the fun of seeing the race go through. Eleven miles north of Ogden a courier had turned eastward off the trail, packed his bike on his back and climbed over the point of a mountain, thence by rugged ways reaching Echo, where the first of a chain of Salt Lake men was waiting to speed it eastward.

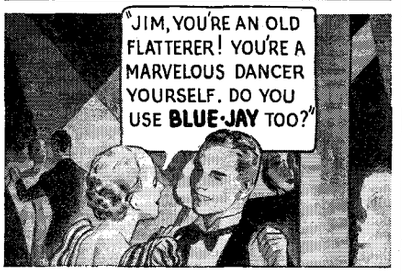
Enormously relieved at the news that the packet was speeding safely for the Wyoming border, Bill only laughed when he found a piece of crape tied on his bicycle outside the telegraph office. Pretty soon he and the three tenderfeet were taking the air on the caboose of a freight train headed eastward up the red and rugged Wasatches. Big Bill was burying his muzzle in an enormous hunk of watermelon.

"I hate to miss the party, But..."

1 Just soak the foot for 10 minutes in hot water, and then wipe it dry.

2 Apply Blue-Jay, centering pad over corn. Pad relieves pressure, stops pain at once.

3 After 3 days, remove plaster, soak foot and lift out corn. It's so safe and gentle!



• Blue-Jay is the safe, scientific corn remover, used by millions for 35 years. Invented by a famous chemist, made by Bauer & Black, whose products are used by doctors and hospitals the world over. *Be kind to your feet.* When a corn appears, remove it with Blue-Jay.

25c at druggists — special sizes for bunions and calluses

How Blue-Jay Works

A. the medication that gently undermines the corn.
B. felt pad that relieves pressure, stops pain at once.
C. adhesive that holds pad in place.

New Blue-Jay Radio Program! "The Singing Stranger"—Broadway stars! Tues. and Fri. afternoon NBC.

BLUE-JAY

BAUER & BLACK'S SCIENTIFIC

CORN REMOVER

FREE BOOKLET — Contains helpful information for foot sufferers. Also valuable exercises for foot health and beauty. Address Bauer & Black, 2500 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. (*Pasting this coupon on a government post card will save postage.*)

LD3

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

© The Kendall Company

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Week in Business Summarized

Importance of Heavy Industries in Recovery Movement Emphasized by Improvement in Automobiles and Steel, Which Are Largely Responsible for General Rise

By Endicott G. Rich

SINCE the early days of the New Deal, economists have been warning the country that there could be no real recovery without a resumption of production of durable goods, such as railroad locomotives and cars, automobiles, machinery and tools, and the other products that are not directly consumed but are used to create more commodities. Now George H. Houston has sounded the alarm in terms which, business hopes, may be taken to heart by Congress and the Administration.

Mr. Houston is president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He is vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He is a durable-goods man by inclination and training. Also he is chairman of General Johnson's committee of twelve production-goods representatives, appointed at the recent Washington Codes Conference, to aid the NRA in dealing with this branch of industry. And he encountered the Johnsonian demand for shorter hours and higher wages with the declaration:

"The solution of unemployment in these industries can not be accomplished by a reduction of hours and an increase of wages."

Would Encourage Investor

What was needed, Mr. Houston asserted, was encouragement by Government of the private investor so that he would have the desire to save and accumulate funds, and the courage to invest them in the securities of American enterprises. Neither the Securities Act of 1933 nor the Fletcher-Rayburn measure to control the nation's securities markets, were conducive to such desire or courage, said Mr. Houston. Instead they discouraged both.

Critics of the measures have been legion and have ranged from business and financial leaders to economists of theoretical as well as practical training. They have included, even, members of President Roosevelt's official family, notably his Assistant Secretary of Commerce, John Dickinson, who served as chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee that reported to the President on stock exchange control.

As a result, repeated efforts to modify the Fletcher-Rayburn measure served to eliminate many objectionable features, tho the bill was left as a far more comprehensive document than the counter proposals of the New York Stock Exchange and the conservatives in the Administration would have provided.

Mr. Houston subscribed to most of the criticisms but he put his emphasis on the relation of an active private capital market to industrial recovery, and the impossibility of such a market under the restrictions of the two security measures.

In the durable industries alone, he said, there are 5,000,000 men now idle and there are 4,000,000 more in service industries whose return to work depends primarily on a resumption of durable-goods manufacture. But there could be no hope of such resumption, he insisted, until manufacturers were assured of adequate capital at reasonable cost and this must come from the private investor.

"The primary concern must be," declared Mr. Houston, "to restore those conditions that will cause the owners of capital to risk it in private enterprise and to undertake new ventures. This requires a governmental policy of encouragement to private enterprise, and to continued saving by millions of American investors, and the investment of such savings in the securities of American industry.

"To accomplish such a step, the amendment of the securities act of 1933 is necessary, as well as the rewriting of the proposed national securities exchange act of 1934, so as to encourage the issuance and free exchange of industrial securities under reasonable and proper regulation, without restriction of the capital needs of business."

What is actually taking place in the field of private financing is disclosed in the summary of corporate investment in the United States for the month of February. Total corporate loans for that month were $15,365,500 and included $13,057,500 of new issues and $2,308,000 devoted to refunding. They compare with new issues of $468,573,502, and refunding issues of $27,635,500, in February, 1930, a total of $496,209,002. The discrepancy would be more striking if comparison were made with the figures of 1929, the peak year in the investment field.

The attitude of the Administration toward the security measures indicates that it entertains hope that private capital may yet regain its courage and begin again to function. In the meantime, however, it is not depending on this to encourage the durable industries. The need of providing long-term financing for them has been kept before the White House by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau as well as by Eugene Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The proposal of a special system of industrial banks to supply such funds for the heavy industries has their support and has won the interest of the President.

"I am convinced there is need of this kind of financing," said Mr. Morgenthau, "and Mr. Roosevelt is ready to ask Congress for the necessary legislation when the plan is completed."

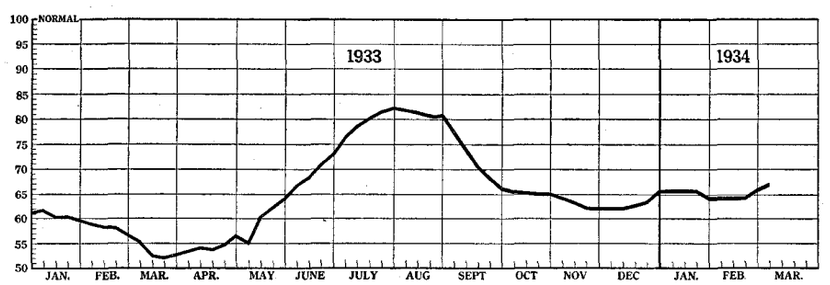
For Industrial Banks

Mr. Black said the plan contemplated putting an industrial bank in each Federal Reserve district, and using Federal Reserve housing facilities. The amount of capital, to be provided probably by the Government through the RFC, has been mentioned at $300,000,000, but has not been fixed and will depend upon a survey conducted by the Federal Reserve banks.

"The plan will do two things," said Governor Black. "It will set up a source of capital credit never before available and take commercial banks out of a loan field in which they never properly belonged."

The influence of the heavy industries upon national welfare has been strikingly indicated recently by the improvement in the automobile and steel industries. General business has been kept on a rising level, largely because of the success of these two industries. Steel, for example, recently touched a level of 51 per cent. of capacity after an average of 29 per cent. in 1933 and of 18 per cent. in the preceding year.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business continues to rise. The index number for the first week of this month shows activity at 67.3 per cent. of what would be considered normal at that time, consideration being given to seasonal fluctuation and long-term trend. This is an increase of approximately 2 per cent. over the index of the previous week.



The Course of Business

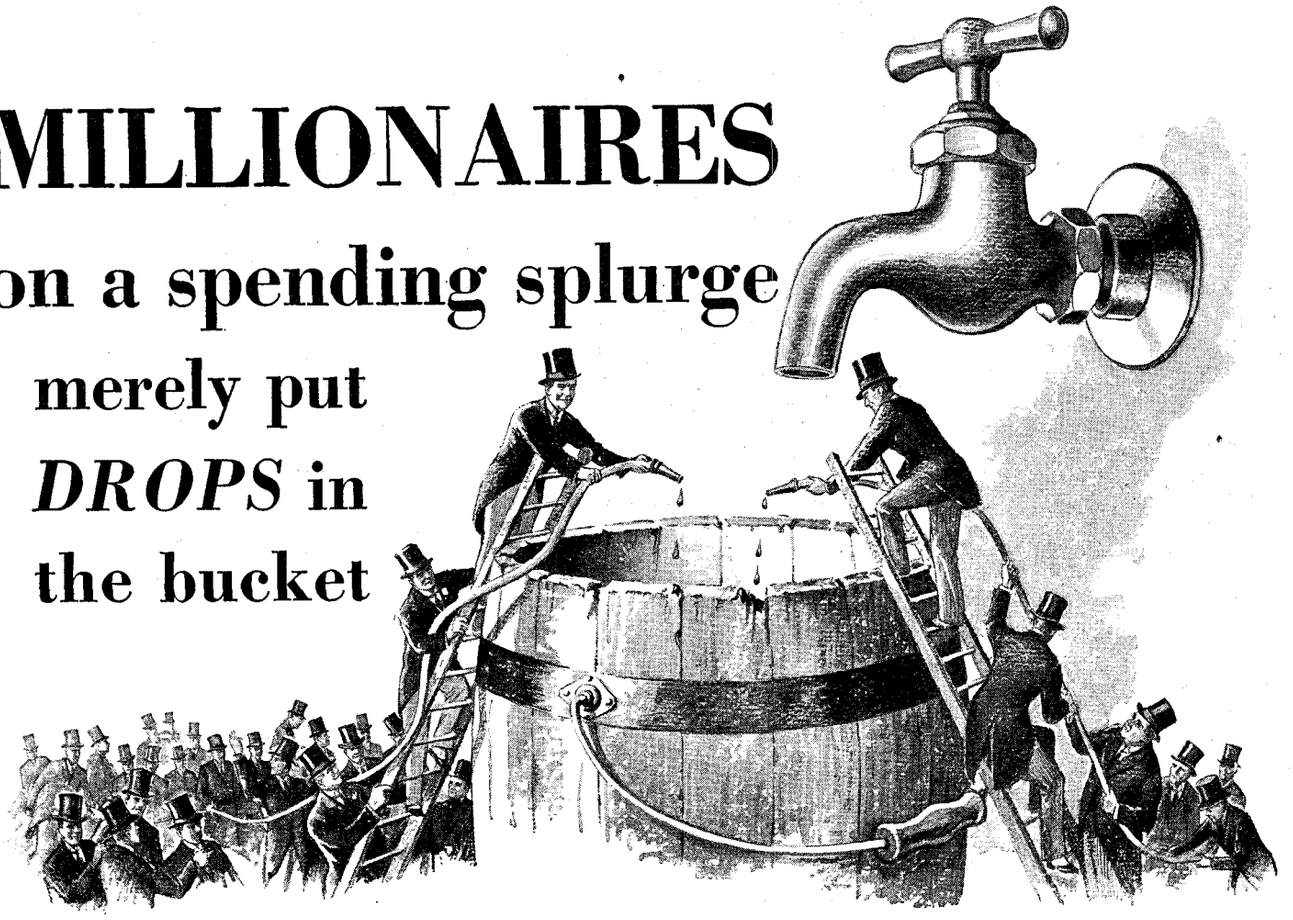
This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the first week in March, 1934.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MILLIONAIRES

on a spending splurge

merely put *DROPS* in the bucket



credit to a million families turns the faucet full on

Credit, extended to the vast army of plain citizens, enables them to buy their cars, refrigerators, oil and gas burners, electrical household appliances and all the other comforts that mark the high standard of American family life.

They haven't always the cash to buy these things outright. The average man must pay as he uses—or do without.

But the average merchant's resources are limited, too. That's why Commercial Credit Company's budget buying system has grown from humble beginnings to great proportions. *It serves the people of modest means.* It enables merchants, distributors and manufacturers to keep their working capital liquid. It lets loose a flood of buying power—increases sales for those who offer the service.

This year promises a revival. Industry is wiser and better organized . . . ready to move forward. Manufacturers, distributors and dealers who provide well-oiled machinery of credit and collection will see the new spirit reflected in ever-increasing volume.

Commercial Credit Company was a pioneer in time payment financing. Founded in 1912 with a capital of $300,000, its growth has been regular and healthy. Its purchases are based on character and ability to pay. Its charges for services are reasonable and fair. Buyers are not permitted to buy beyond their means. Collections are carefully supervised to protect both the buyer's equity and the seller's interest. Every precaution is taken to avert loss to either party. Commercial Credit Company's successful administration releases a great buying power for the upbuilding of America's business.

Commercial Credit Service

Commercial Credit Company purchases open accounts receivable, notes, and instalment lien obligations from responsible Manufacturers, Distributors and Dealers. Financing plans are provided to cover the time payment sale of automobiles, refrigerators, oil burners, machinery and equipment, air conditioning units, heating plants, store and office fixtures, boats, and a score of other such broad classifications, including hundreds of individual products. The service is national in scope, yet completely local through one hundred and twenty-five offices located in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

COMMERCIAL BANKERS **Headquarters BALTIMORE**

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $39,000,000

Wherever You Are • Whatever You Make, Sell or Buy • Investigate Commercial Credit Service

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From Our Readers to Our Readers

Maggie and Jiggs

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—While "Our Readers" are giving their views on the movies and cartoons in the "funny" sections of the Sunday papers I think it would be well to see how many readers can find objection to Maggie and Jiggs [see page 13]. At first thought, perhaps, no one could object to their pictures, but when we think of what might result from the manner in which Maggie bosses Jiggs around we are bound to conclude that many a young bride has been led to try to boss her spouse in the same manner that Maggie does till it assumes the point of nagging, which no man with any spirit can tolerate. And it is my candid opinion that many a case of divorce has been brought about just that way.

For years I have watched for a change in the conduct of Jiggs, thinking he would finally assert his right to be boss, but so far have failed to see it. Of course I have not seen all the cartoons that the author has brought out but in all that I have seen it has been the same old story: he has "put up with being put down."

Bald Knob, Ark. HENRY K. HAYES.

The Air Mail Accidents

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In view of the efforts to establish the responsibility for the deaths of army air mail pilots within a few short weeks, my guess is that it lies with those whose corrupt practices made an investigation necessary and not with government officials.

Moline, Ill. E. F. BOCK.

The Metric System—"Work for Millions"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Has it occurred to anyone that a simple way to provide work for millions would be for the Covernment to enforce the use of the metric system?

Obviously, this progressive change in our antiquated and illogical scheme of weights and measures would put a large army of men to work, especially in the following lines: containers of all kinds, measuring instruments, machine shop and surveying equipment, hardware and glassware, to mention a few.

I need not dwell here on the merits of the metric system. Its scientific simpleness has been recognized by a great many foreign countries. Its adoption by the United States would therefore facilitate foreign trade.

Last, but not least, considerable time would be saved in our schools that is now trifled away in the teaching that 2150.42 cubic inches equal 1 bushel, or 31½ gallons equal 1 barrel, etc.

CHARLES H. BOURBEAU.

New York City.

"Red Propaganda"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am an assiduous reader of your weekly. I should, however, like to make some suggestions. I have noticed for some time that you print a great number of articles on Soviet Russia, on the progress Communism has made, on its advantages, etc. On the other hand, you never fail to criticize National-Socialism in Germany. You also maintain that you seek to give an unprejudiced idea of things to your readers. I am not at all convinced that it isn't a certain form of Red propaganda which you are spreading unwittingly.

FREDERICK F. A. PEARSON.

Gstaad, Switzerland.

Organizing the White Collar Workers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Our effort to sponsor a national organization to embrace all types of commercial employees indispensable in planning, financing and marketing industrial production has met with diffident response from those most concerned here in the East.

Perhaps our Southern friends, who express in your March 3 issue such great confidence in the success of a similar movement originating down Atlanta way, wish to join hands across the continent in bringing tentative plans to fruition.

F. HOWARD JOHNSON.

Secretary Industrial Recovery Committee, N. Y. Society of Accountants.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

For a Moving-Picture Poll

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I heartily agree with C. B. Humphrey's request in this week's DIGEST that a poll be taken of the moving pictures.

It is appalling to consider the number of decent, really entertaining features compared with the lewd performances so popular at the present time.

(MISS) IRENE RANDALL.

Utica, N. Y.

The Article on Veteran Relief

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I heartily congratulate you and Mr. J. F. Essary on the splendid article in THE LITERARY DIGEST on "The Unsolved Problem of Veteran Relief." No fairer, finer, better written article on this important problem has ever been published anywhere to my knowledge and I have surely read most of them in national magazines, New York newspapers and veterans' journals.

ROBERTS WILLIAMS.

Commander, Ervin V. Hamilton Post, No. 26.

Bordentown, N. J.

[Many other letters along the same lines as that of Commander Williams have been received by THE DIGEST—Ed.]

Government Polls

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—ASD's article in your issue of January 27 stating that "given an opportunity, the great bulk of Americans desire to go on record," as proved through THE LITERARY DIGEST polls—brings to mind something that has been tantalizing the writer for some time.

It seems that there might be a place in modern government for some such officially directed straw vote testing of public opinion as that used by THE LITERARY DIGEST in its several uncannily accurate polls. Those in charge directly of the duties of government are, theoretically, mere proxies of the entire body politic. Yet, in this highly advanced day, as in the slower, less scientific days of Washington, Jefferson, and Adams, they are ever without direct and accurate knowledge of the current public will—except as presented indirectly by the press, lopsidedly by letters and wires to the White House and Congressmen, and infrequently by national elections. That this lack of vital information exists, and that its deficiency is regretted, seems to have been demonstrated in the reaction of Congress shortly prior to and following THE LITERARY DIGEST's last liquor poll before repeal.

As had been somewhere said, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," or, less sublimely stated, the grand average of ordinary men and women's opinions about political and ethical, even economic problems, points with astounding accuracy to what, for the time at least, is best. The writer humbly submits that our government, in its effort to be "by the people, of the people, and for the people" might most profitably adopt some such means of sounding public opinion before acting on important problems of policy and legislation, and without waiting for the customary election confirmation or denunciation of steps long since taken.

If the public is not to be trusted or respected in the solving of such problems, to call the United States a democracy is only to jest.

I believe that it would be highly practical for a nation-wide call to be broadcast from Washington, via radio and the press, requesting opinions on problems sufficiently vital to merit. Then franked postcards—merely opinions, not legal votes—could be returned to Washington via fast mail to be analyzed by a new Bureau of Public Opinion set up for the purpose, and the findings relayed to the White House and Capitol Hill. All within a few days.

True, this would necessitate a certain amount of new machinery, but it would be an infinitesimally small amount compared to some other of the Government's gigantic parasitical, and wholly useless bureaus. On hasty examination it would seem practicable for the Post Office Department to see to it that every home and business office was kept supplied with blank ballot cards. (A man will vote if all he has to do is jot down an opinion on a postage free card and drop it in the mail.) Some control would be necessary to prevent stuffing.

The efficiency of this simple, scientific and efficient method of testing the public will has been amply demonstrated by your magazine; its desirability is manifest in the feverish, pathetic attention paid by politicians to the attitudes of their constituents. It has been said that even our President employs a secretary to keep an up-to-the-minute file on press and other public comment on his program.

GIFFORD CHESHIRE.

Portland, Oregon.

© 1934 by the Chicago *Tribune*

The Fellow Who Started All Our Troubles

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

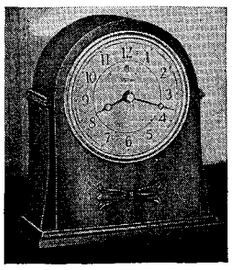
"So long, old-timer ...WE HAVE A TELECHRON, NOW!"

"You were noisy and uncertain from the start. And you made me miss my train this morning. You're *through*, old-timer!

"I have a Telechron now! It's silent, accurate, *electric*. It never needs winding. It has a self-starting motor, sealed in oil, for smooth, long life. I can *depend* upon it."

• • •

Telechron prices range reasonably from $4.50 to $19.75. The mahogany model illustrated is *Newberry*, priced at $5.95. WARREN TELECHRON CO., Ashland, Mass.



Telechron

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Warren Telechron Co.)

SELF-STARTING ELECTRIC CLOCKS

LAW STUDY AT HOME

Be independent. Earn $3,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Training for Leadership" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 352-LA, Chicago

Be Charming

A BOOKLET WITHOUT COST—

"The Smart Point of View"

Margery Wilson's personalized training by correspondence enhances personality, gives you poise, conversational ease, charming manners, finish, grace—the smart point of view.

To receive the Booklet and "Charm-Test" write to

MARGERY WILSON

1148 Fifth Ave. 68-C3 New York

Cassell's New French Dictionary

French-English and English-French. "Best in existence," says *Critical Review*, Paris. Cloth, 1043 pp. Prepaid $2.68. Thumb index, 75c extra. Full flexible leather thumb index, $6.00, prepaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

write for FREE BOOK

is a disturbance in the subconscious mind (originating in some emotional experience or destructive influence during the course of your personality-development) which manifests itself in self-consciousness, lack of confidence, nervousness, "nervyness," worry, depression, sense of futility, lassitude, unsociability, inefficiency, habits. You can eradicate their cause simply and inexpensively, by your own efforts, in the privacy of your own home.

British Institute of Practical Psychology
507 Fifth Avenue, New York. Dept. LD 324

Please send FREE BOOK *"I Can and I Will"*

Name .....

Address .....

New York's Oldest Bank

New York's oldest bank celebrated its 150th birthday on March 15. The organization of the Bank of New York and Trust Company was practically the beginning of commercial banking in this country. The Bank of North America in Philadelphia, founded several years earlier, later lost its identity. The Bank of New York, organized on March 15, 1784, and opened for business on June 9, was for fifteen years New York's only bank, and remained the largest bank for nearly a century. Alexander Hamilton was one of the founders and original directors and wrote the bank's constitution. When he became the first Secretary of State of the United States, the first money borrowed by the Treasury was a loan of $200,000 from the Bank of New York. In 1791, the Bank of New York became the first incorporated bank in New York State. Its charter has been widely used as a model.

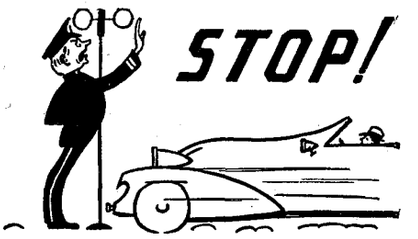
It was a natural thing for this conservative institution—which had become a National Bank in 1865—to merge in 1922 with the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company . . . the first trust company, founded in 1830. The consolidated institution, New York Bank and Trust Company, operates under the charter of the trust company, but retains the bank's rank as No. 1 in the New York Clearing House Association. The first president of the Bank of New York was Gen. Alexander McDougall. One of the original directors, and a later president, was Isaac Roosevelt, an ancestor of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The bank's president now is J. C. Traphagen.

Cuba as a Better Customer

"We would like to C U B A customer of ours," was an old advertising gag of Spanish War days when affairs in the unhappy neighbor island almost monopolized the headlines. Obviously the United States Government now intends to make Cuba a better customer. And so the Second Export-Import Bank has been set up to stimulate trade in Cuba, in the same way that the first bank of this kind was established to finance Russian trade.

It is interesting to note with the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that the island republic, tho much smaller than Russia, has in recent years loomed larger as a customer of the United States. Exports to Cuba averaged $181,000,000 in the five-year period 1921-1925, while the high figure for exports to Russia reached in 1930 was only $111,300,000. Tho exports to Cuba have slumped recently, dropping to $28,775,000 in 1932, the potential market is a large one.

The Cuba Export Bank is capitalized at $2,750,000. The preferred stock is purchased by the RFC, and the common stock is taken by the Government out of PWA funds. There will be no inter-governmental transactions, the bank's task being simply the financing of private trade. Its first transaction will be the purchase of $10,000,000 of silver which the Cuban Government needs for currency.



WHEN progressive, far-sighted automobile manufacturers think enough of their engines to protect them with a Purolator Oil Filter, they have every right to say "STOP" to those motorists who have bought their cars . . . AND HAVE DRIVEN THEM 8000 MILES.

Genuine Purolators, with their large area filter principle, have saved millions of dollars in repairs and replacements . . . by filtering the oil as it circulates . . . removing the grit and hard carbon and metal particles that settle in the crank case . . . get in the oil stream . . . wreck many a car before its time.

But a *genuine* Purolator filters so effectively that after 8000 miles of driving its chamber is full of those grinding destructive substances. It must be RECARTRIDGED . . . and you should accept no substitute *for a genuine* Purolator cartridge . . . for garages everywhere are equipped to render this service . . . in a very few minutes, and at very small expense.

Outstanding cars in every price range are now Purolator equipped. More than 50% of all models at the New York Show carry *genuine* Purolator protection. If you want a sweet, smooth running, trouble free engine, select your new car from among that group. Motor Improvements, Inc., Newark, N. J.

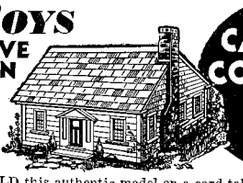
NRA WE DO OUR PART

PUROLATOR

The Oil Filter on Your Motorcar

Licensed Under Sweetland Patents

BOYS HAVE FUN



CAPE COD COTTAGE $1

BUILD this authentic model on a card table. Fascinating. Educational. Step-by-step instructions, easily followed. *everything furnished: 100 feet lumber, roofing, nails, glass,* glue, rule, saw. 11x12x8-in. Ideal project for manual arts. Write name in margin and attach $1 and 15c. for postage, or C.O.D. $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Miniature Homes Co., 202 Greg Ave., Mt. Carmel, Ct.

GIVE YOURSELF THIS

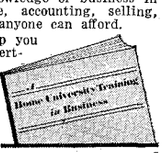
Home University Training in BUSINESS

RECOMMENDED to every man in these days when unusual preparation *counts*. Specially developed by a board of 78 faculty members of leading universities, executives active in representative businesses, and consultants in professional practice.

Comprehensive, systematic, efficient, professional. Laid out along lines of best university courses in business, but organized for spare-time self-instruction. No lessons to turn in; you set your own pace. Gives splendidly organized knowledge of business in all aspects — practical finance, accounting, selling, manufacturing. All at a cost anyone can afford.

From the very start, will help you to bring greater initiative, alertness, new ideas to your work.

Send for free booklet giving full details, guarantee of satisfaction, etc. No salesmen will call.



Mail This Coupon

The Ronald Press Company, Dept. M788
15 East 26th Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me your free booklet "A Home University Training in Business," with full information about *American Business Practice*.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Barbaric Yawp.—TOURIST (in Yellowstone Park)—"Those Indians have a blood-curdling yell."

GUIDE—"Yes, ma'am; every one of 'em is a college graduate!"—*Christian Leader.*

Cruel Shock.—"What in heck would you give a Nudist for Christmas?" asks the Springfield *Union.* How about a full-length mirror?—*Boston Transcript.*

Watch Your Gears.—CLARICE (motoring)—"I said you could kiss me, but I did not say you could hug me."

HENRY—"Oh, that's all right; I just threw in the clutch."—*Punch Bowl.*

Whoopee!—MRS. GRAY—"You're looking very happy this morning. Have you had good news?"

MRS. JAY—"Wonderful! My husband has broken down and we're going to Palm Beach for the winter."—*Answers.*

Tempering the Wind to the Shorn Lamb.—HE—"Isn't it about time baby called me daddy?"

SHE—"I've decided not to let him know who you are until the little darling gets a little stronger."—*Tit-Bits.*

Spare Those Blushes.—OLD MAID—"Has the canary had its bath yet?"

SERVANT—"Yes, ma'am. You can come in now."—*Pell Mell.*

Domestic Assets Pooled.—"She sings, plays the cello, is a champion swimmer and paints beautifully!"

"Well, if old George can cook a bit, they ought to get on very well together."—*London Opinion.*

Call an Ambulance.—"Cup o' tea, weak," said a customer at a London coffee stall. When the decoction was brought to him he eyed it critically.

"Well, what's wrong with it? You said weak, didn't you?"

"Weak, yes," was the reply, "but not 'elpless."—*Tit-Bits.*

Party.—

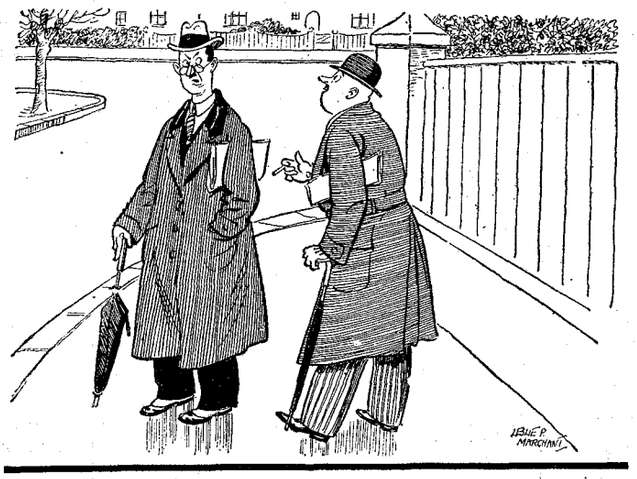
Anchovies and caviar,
Little napkins folded neatly—
Hitch your wagon to a star:
Yes, but manage it discreetly.

Furs and fripperies and gloves,
Whiffs of mingled scents and attars;
Little hates and little loves:
Sandwiches on silver platters.

Thanks a lot. So glad you came.
That's the way of thrust and parry.
Well, perhaps she's not to blame
Strange, the kind of girls men marry!

—Judith James in *New York Sun.*

C'est La Guerre!—Paul Gallico, the sports writer, says the fact that Carnera trains on garlic was perfectly obvious to everybody at the ringside in Florida the other night. But the early reports of the fight gave us the impression Carnera beat Loughran fairly and squarely under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.—*Kansas City Star.*



"What happened to that chap who was accused of forging your signature to a cheque?"
"He was remanded for a medical examination"
—*The Humorist* (London)

Pass the Gaff.—FATHER—"Daughter, isn't that young man rather fast?"

DAUGHTER—"Yes, but I don't think he'll get away."—*Annapolis Log.*

Safety First.—"Is Madge still looking for her ideal man?"

"Good heavens, no! She's far too busy looking for a husband."—*Answers.*

Or Kicking Over the Milk.—Pa Fernfrill is getting pretty tired of that new boy friend of Flossie's who brings her home so late every night.

"I don't want to be narrow minded about this, Flossie," he expostulated the other day. "I don't care how long he stays here but I wish you would stop him from taking the morning paper off the porch when he leaves."—*San Diego Union.*

Day of Doom.—FLO—"I don't intend to be married until I'm thirty."

REA—"I don't intend to be thirty until I'm married!"—*Answers.*

Hoss Tradin' Mebbe.—These are days when we wonder what Traffic Court Judges and divorce lawyers did to earn their bread and butter in the good old horse-and-buggy days.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

She Knew Her Neck.—The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair.

"I guess my neck wasn't clean," she told her mother on coming home, "'cause that man used his vacuum cleaner on it."—*Washington Labor.*

Hard Boiled Dogs.—MISTRESS—"Be careful not to drop those china dishes, Norah."

MAID—"Don't worry, mum. If they did fall they're too light to hurt my feet."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Old Companions, But——

HAMM FAILS TO
IDENTIFY YEGGS
Oakland (Cal.) paper.

Out Where the Sun Gets a Chance.—The plaintiff stood before the court dressed stunningly from head to foot in tan.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Hoity Toity!—

BLACK VELVET WORN
BY TILTED HOSTESS
—*Bristol (Conn.) paper.*

Beats Voodoo Magic.—All corpses in the neighbourhood have been commandeered to convey the injured to hospital.—*From story of French railway accident in a Bangalore, India, paper.*

Sauce Piquante.—A fine accompanying dish for the kidneys above.

Boil about one-half pound of needles until tender (about 10 minutes). When cooked, strain and put in hot pan which has about a tablespoon of butter.—*Brooklyn Sunday paper.*

Modern Hercules.—Gearty said he and Sjolberg talked with Norton about five minutes trying to persuade him to put the gnu down, but he kept the officers covered.—*Lebanon (Pa.) paper.*

Drowned Out.—LOS ANGELES.—The grand theft case of Serge and David ——, who claim the titles of Georgian princes, was given to a jury of 110 middle-aged women and two men.—*Rochester (N. Y.) paper.*

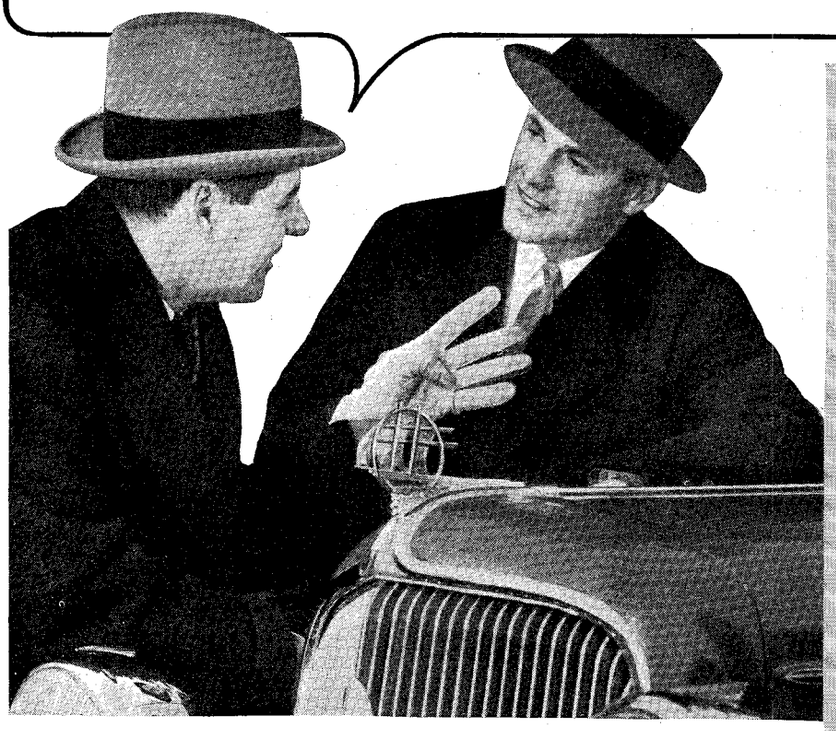
May Be Static.—

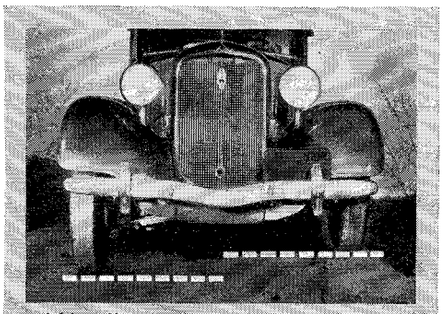
8:45 P. M.
WMCA—Dr. Charles Fleischer,
Thdownhb'tcR zsldBl'dls- oYT11.f
"More Than News"
—*Mount Vernon (N. Y.) paper.*

Needs Practice.—"Turtle driving" is defined as operating a car with windows tightly closed and failing to signal intention to start, stop, turn or back; "ostrich walking" is blindly crossing streets or highways with head tucked in a coat collar, or view obstructed by an automobile held low over the face.—*Milton (Pa.) paper.*

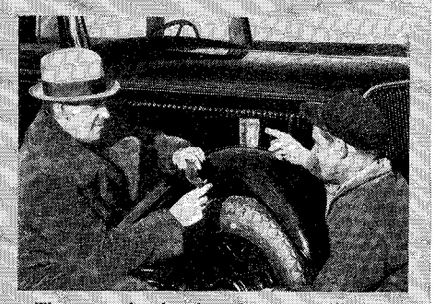
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I Got All 4 for My Money!"





A big coil spring "steps" right over bumps in the road . . . there's no axle to transmit shock from one wheel to another.



The water in the glass does not spill with the motor racing. Floating Power engine mountings put an end to motor vibration.

Plymouth is the only Low-priced Car with all these Vital Features

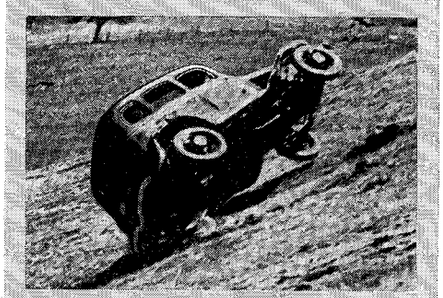
WHY PAY MORE and get less than Plymouth offers? Look at "All Three" . . . get all the facts.

Do you want Individual Wheel Springing . . . the feature that ends nose bounce and road fight? You get it in a Plymouth . . . at a lower price.

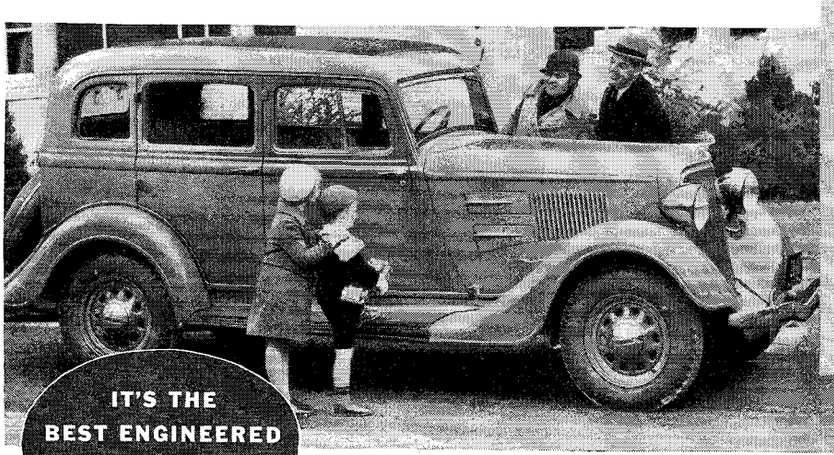
Do you want quick-stopping, self-equalizing Hydraulic Brakes? Plymouth, alone, of the low-priced cars, gives you this vital safety feature.

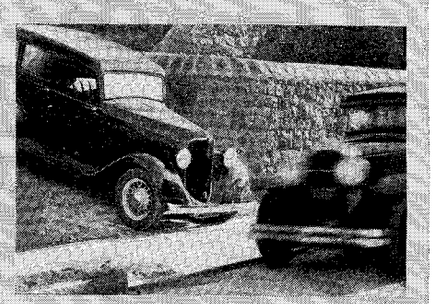
Do you want the protection of a Safety-Steel Body, the vibrationless comfort that Floating Power engine mountings give? Again, check the low-priced cars! Plymouth alone gives you both of these features.

Maybe you didn't know there was such a difference in low-priced cars. It pays to look at "All Three."



Plymouth's safety-steel body means longer life. No joints to rattle—nothing to warp or rot—it's steel *reinforced with steel!*





Hydraulic Brakes . . . are always self-equalizing. They give you quicker, surer stops—without side-skid—and fewer relining jobs!

LEFT—De Luxe Plymouth Sedan, $650 f.o.b. factory, subject to change without notice.

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

NEW PLYMOUTH $495 AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY DETROIT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED